

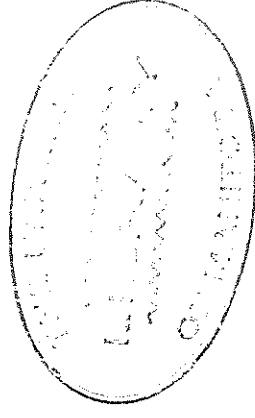
169

A FIRST GREEK COURSE

BY

W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.

HEAD-MASTER OF THE PERSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE



✓ LONDON

BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED, 50 OLD BAILEY, E.C.
GLASGOW AND BOMBAY

PREFACE

THIS book has been compiled as part of a reformed school curriculum. The principles of this reform cannot be discussed here; it must be enough to say, that Greek finds a place, not at the beginning, but towards the end of the school course, being begun in the Fourth Form (average age $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15). At this stage the boy's mind is more mature, and having been carefully trained by means of French and Latin, he is able to make rapid progress. Two terms (or less) are enough to work through this book; and in the third term an easy author may be begun, the grammar being revised along with the author. For the convenience of teachers, a Companion Reader has been compiled, which includes a number of stories, each complete in itself.

It is quite possible that the book may be found suitable for those who begin Greek earlier, but their progress will of course be slower the earlier they begin.

As regards the method of use, I assume that the master will do as much as possible *viva voce*. Specimens of this method are given here and there, but it is not intended that they be kept to slavishly: they are specimens only. The essence of any such method is, that it be fresh and spontaneous; and the master must be ready to use his material in conversation on the spur of the moment. But conversation is not meant to take the place of construing and writing. All three must go on

By W. H. D. ROUSE, Litt.D.

A First Greek Course. Introducing beginners to Greek Authors in their first year. 2s. 6d. net.

A Greek Reader. For use along with Rouse's *First Greek Course*, or any Beginner's Book of Greek. 2s. 6d. net.

A Greek Boy at Home. An original Greek story specially written for use with Rouse's *First Greek Course*. With Vocabulary in pocket of cover. 3s. 6d. net.

By W. H. D. ROUSE, Litt.D., & J. H. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Damon. A MANUAL OF GREEK IAMBIC COMPOSITION. 2s. 6d. net.

BLACKIE & SON, LTD., LONDON, GLASGOW, BOMBAY

side by side: construing, not to teach English (which is taught separately), but to make sure that the meaning of the Greek is understood; writing, to give accuracy, and to fix new facts in the mind; conversation, as a means of practice. The place of conversation is to make the boys quick; to give them continued drill in using their material with slight but definite changes (*I for you, am for are*, etc.); and, not least, to bring the Greek into close connection with their lives. We use a great deal of conversation which is not hinted at here, carrying on much of the business of the class-room in Greek.

There are a few novelties in the arrangement which will, I hope, prove to be useful. With the very alphabet we are able to begin with a piece of genuine Greek literature, quotation from Kallias's *Grammatike Theoria* (Athenaeus, p. 454): for this idea I have to thank Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, who has taken the liveliest interest in our experiment. I have used one or two liberties with the text, which I hope the author's ghost will forgive, in consideration of the wide advertisement I have given to his work. The declensions are begun with the Adjective, which, being like the Latin *bonus*, is easily remembered, and thus the chief forms of two declensions are mastered at once. Similarly, the participle *ὢν* gives the type for a large number of adjectival and nominal forms. For the rest, I have been guided by expediency, placing first the forms which are most wanted. A scientific order is not necessary in learning; once learnt, the matter can easily be revised in a scientific order by aid of the Compendium (p. 89). Those who have not tried may think that too much is given in each exercise, but this will not be found to be true. At 14 or 15 a boy who has learnt Latin grammar thoroughly can get over Greek at a great pace. It is not intended that a whole exercise should be always done at each lesson; each master must decide for

himself how much he can get through. It is easy to divide them.

The book was first used in manuscript for a year; then printed and used for a year in proof; finally, with many alterations which use suggested, it was reprinted and used for a third year. I think, therefore, that I may safely call it a practical book. My thanks are due to my friend and fellow-worker, Mr. W. H. S. Jones, for his criticisms and suggestions, most of which are embodied in it. I thank also the publisher most sincerely for allowing me to keep the book in type so long.

The reading extracts are all taken from Greek authors; it may be left as a pleasant exercise for those who use the book, to find out where they come from. A certain amount of compression or alteration has sometimes been necessary, and a few un-Attic constructions and words have been changed, for which changes I make no apology. The conversations are invented.

I am confident that a fair trial of the method assumed in this book, combined, of course, with a reorganised curriculum, will show that those who attack the study of Greek are under a misapprehension. I am quite ready to admit that classical education, as it is understood in this country, is a failure. There are, indeed, some boys whom nothing can spoil; there are many clever boys who learn a great deal, and who at 19 are chock-full of information. These do not suffer so much as might be expected. But as an education it is a failure; because it does not teach even these clever boys to use their intelligence as they could be taught to do, and because it makes the average boy dull, unintelligent, and a hater of all intellectual exercise. It does not follow, however, that the failure is due to the subject. That the adversary may not twist

my words to suit his own purpose, I add, that the modern substitutes for classics do not seem to me to be any better: all our schools are spoilt by the same faults of cram, early specialising, and mercenary aims. Greek, however, can be learnt with profit and enjoyment by the average boy, so that in less than a year he can read the *Apology* of Socrates; and all that is paid for that result is one lesson of three-quarters of an hour a day. That is not a heavy price to pay for the key to the finest instrument of human speech, and it does not involve neglecting anything. On the contrary: along with it the boy may thoroughly study his own tongue, may learn to use it and to understand and enjoy English literature, may win a serviceable knowledge of French and Latin, may have the usual drill in mathematics, and may do a very fair amount of natural science.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

NOTE TO THIRD EDITION

In the third edition a few minor corrections have been made, and the list of Parts of Common Irregular Verbs has been considerably extended.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

February, 1916.

CONTENTS

CHAP.		PAGE
	PREFACE	iii
I.	The Alphabet	1
	Exercise I.	4
II.	Adjectives of Three Endings; Article and Relative; Present Ind. Act. of Verbs	4
	Exercise II.	8
III.	Pronouns; Present of 'to be'; Comparison	9
	Exercise III.	11
IV.	Personal, Interrogative, and Reflexive Pronouns; Some Numerals; Accent	13
	Exercise IV.	17
V.	Augmented Tenses	18
	Exercise V.	20
VI.	Future and Weak Aorist	21
	Exercise VI.	23
VII.	Masculines of First Declension; <i>χρυσός</i> , <i>ἄλσος</i> ; Imperfect Active of Contracted Verbs	24
	Exercise VII.	28
VIII.	Third Declension; <i>ὦν</i> and Participles with similar Nouns; Imperative, Subjunctive, and Optative Active	29
	Exercise VIII.	33
IX.	Verbs in <i>-μι</i> Present Indicative Active; Com- pounds of these Verbs.	34
	Exercise IX.	37

CHAP.		PAGE
X.	Voices: Middle and Passive, Present and Imperfect	38
	Exercise X.	41
XI.	Present and Weak Aorist of other Moods, Middle and Passive; <i>σῶμα, γένος, εὐγενής, Σωκράτης</i>	42
	Exercise XI.	45
XII.	Future Middle and Passive; Vowel Stems in <i>ι</i> and <i>υ</i>	46
	Exercise XII.	48
XIII.	<i>εἶμι</i> ; Aorist Passive and other Aorists in <i>-ην</i>	50
	Exercise XIII.	52
XIV.	Perfect Active and Reduplication	53
	Third Declension, other Stems and Irregulars	56
	Exercise XIV.	55, 59
XV.	Perfect Middle and Passive; <i>πατήρ, εἶμι</i>	61
	Exercise XV.	64
XVI.	Consonantal Verb Stems; Verbs in <i>-μι</i> , Imperfect Indicative and other Moods; <i>βασιλεύς, μέγας</i>	66
	Exercise XVI.	72
XVII.	<i>οἶδα</i> ; Verbs in <i>-νυμι</i>	73
	Exercise XVII.	76
XVIII.	Liquid and Nasal Verb Stems; <i>ἰδός</i> ; Second Type of Comparison	78
	Exercise XVIII.	80, 82
XIX.	Dental Verb Stems; Subjunctive and Optative of Contracted Verb Stems; <i>τάλας</i>	84
	Exercise XIX.	86
XX.		87
	Exercise XX.	88
	COMPENDIUM OF GRAMMAR	89
	SUMMARY OF SYNTAX RULES	154
	ACCENT	156
	GREEK-ENGLISH VOCABULARY	157
	ENGLISH-GREEK VOCABULARY	168

(p 604)

I.—THE ALPHABET

THE names Epsilon (ε), Omicron (ο), Hypsilon (υ), and Omega (ω) are late, and were not used by the Greeks of the classical age.

A	α	ä (as in German <i>hat</i>), ä (as <i>ah</i>)	ἄλφα	alpha
B	β	b	βῆτα	bēta
Γ	γ	g (as in <i>good</i>) ¹	γάμμα	gamma
Δ	δ	d	δέλτα	delta
E	ε	e (as in <i>wet</i>)	εἵ	ei (pron. as two short sounds combined, ēy)
			..	zēta (pron. dzēta)
Z	ζ	dz	ζῆτα	ēta
H	η	ē (as in French <i>fée</i> , German <i>See</i>)	ἦτα	thēta
Θ	θ	th ¹	θῆτα	iōta
I	ι	i (as in French <i>lie</i> , <i>lit</i>)	ιώτα	kappa
K	κ	k	κάππα	lambda
Λ	λ	l	λάμβδα	mū
M	μ	m	μῦ	nū
N	ν	n	νῦ	xī
Ξ	ξ	x	ξῖ	ou
O	ο	o (as in <i>pot</i>)	οῦ	pī
Π	π	p	πί	rhō
P	ρ	r or rh	ῥῶ	} sigma (san)
Σ	σ	s (as in <i>sing</i> , <i>ass</i>)	σῶγμα (σάν)	
	ς final		ταῦ	tau
T	τ	t	τῦ	ü
Υ	υ	ü (as French <i>u</i>)	φῖ	phī
Φ	φ	ph, f ¹	χῖ	chī
X	χ	ch ¹ (as in Scotch <i>loch</i>)	ψῖ	psī
Ψ	ψ	ps	ω	ō
Ω	ω	ō (as <i>awe</i>)		

¹ See next page for Notes on Pronunciation.

(p 604)

I

B

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION.— γ before γ , κ , ξ is sounded ηg .

The aspirates θ , ϕ , χ were pronounced as two distinct sounds combined: as in *anthill*, *uphold*, *lackhose*. θ is still so pronounced in the island of Astypalaea. They may, however, be pronounced like the English *th*, *f*, *ch*, if the true sounds are found to be too difficult. In groups of consonants where the aspiration could not well be pronounced, it was probably sounded before the following vowel (as in modern Bengalee): thus $\alpha\nu\theta\rho\omega\rho\alpha\varsigma = \alpha\nu\rho\omega\rho\alpha\varsigma$.

ν (=Fr. *u*) should not be sounded *oo*, or it is confused with *ou*.

QUANTITY must be strictly observed. The voice should be prolonged on a long vowel twice as long as on a short vowel (like crotchet and quaver). This should be carefully practised while time is beaten as in music. This has nothing to do with accent, or with stress.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS are pronounced by dwelling upon the sound: as in English *tub-boat*, *black-cat*, *midday*, *full-liberty*, *home-made*, *ten-nights*, *stop-press*, *fur-rug*, *this-sort*, *that-time*.

DIPHTHONGS: $\alpha\iota$ pronounced as in *aisle*

$\epsilon\iota$	as two short sounds together, $\epsilon\tilde{\eta}$
$\omicron\iota$	as <i>oi</i> in <i>foil</i>
$\upsilon\iota$	as French <i>oui</i>
$\alpha\upsilon$	as <i>ow</i> in <i>cow</i>
$\epsilon\upsilon$	as two short sounds together, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$
$\eta\upsilon$	as $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}$
$\omicron\upsilon$	as $\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\upsilon}$ in <i>fool</i>

The so-called improper diphthongs, in which a long $\tilde{\alpha}$ $\tilde{\eta}$ ω is followed by ι , were written $\alpha\iota$ $\eta\iota$ $\omega\iota$, and pronounced as written. In modern books they are generally written $\alpha\iota$ $\eta\iota$ $\omega\iota$ with 'iota subscript,' and pronounced $\tilde{\alpha}$ $\tilde{\eta}$ ω simply.

BREATHINGS.—A vowel at the beginning of a word has the 'rough breathing' if aspirated, the 'smooth breathing' if not. The rough breathing was originally represented by H (afterwards used as a vowel), but in quick writing-hand this came to be written like a comma reversed (') over the vowel; the smooth breathing was then written ('). Thus $\alpha\lambda\phi\alpha$ 'alpha,' $\delta\varsigma$ 'hōs.'

The rough breathing is always written over initial $\tilde{\rho}$: as $\tilde{\rho}\omega$. The stops are (,) comma, (·) colon, (:) full stop, (:) question mark.

The consonants are thus classified (the table should be learnt by heart):—

MUTES	Breathed (or Unvoiced)	Voiced	Aspirate
	κ	γ	χ
	τ	δ	θ
	π	β	ϕ
			Guttural (throat sounds)
			Dental (tooth sounds)
			Labial (lip sounds)

N.B.—There are two membranes in the throat called vocal cords. If these are tightened when the air comes up from the lungs, the sound is called Voiced, if they are slack it is called Breathed. When tightened the cords can be felt to vibrate by placing a finger upon the throat.

λ ρ LIQUIDS μ ν NASALS

σ SIBILANT ζ ξ ψ double letters (=ds, ks or gs, ps)

ACCENT.—Every Greek word, except a few, has an accent, which originally marked the raising of the tone of voice, not stress as in English. It is possible with careful practice from the first, to raise the tone on these syllables (as little stress as possible being used) and to observe quantity at the same time.

GENERAL RULE.—The acute accent (') must fall on one of the last three syllables. If the last have a long vowel, on one of the last two. On final syllables, except last in a sentence, the acute accent is written as grave (˘).

The circumflex (ˆ) denotes a raising and lowering of tone on one vowel, as in certain English when the expression of surprise is intended (*no!*). It must fall on one of the last two syllables, and it cannot stand before a long vowel or diphthong. It can only stand on a long vowel or diphthong, as it implies contraction.

A few words are only used in combination with others which go before them. These have no accent, and are called enclitics. They generally throw their accent back upon the last syllable of the word before.

A few other words, standing first in a phrase, have no accent; these are called proclitics (as $\epsilon\iota$ 'if,' $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ 'into,' $\epsilon\nu$ 'in').

N.B.—Interrogatives always have the accent. Indefinites are enclitic, and generally have none.

EXERCISE

On the Alphabet

(To be learnt by heart)

ἔστ' ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, καὶ τὸ εἰ,¹
ζήτ', ἦτα, θήτ', ἰώτα, κάππα, λάμβδα, μῦ,
νῦ, ξί, τὸ οὐ, πῖ, ρῶ, τὸ σῖγμα, ταῦ, τὸ ῑ,
φῖ, χῖ τε² καὶ ψὶ καὶ τὸ ᾠ.

βῆτα ἄλφα βα βῆτα οὐ βο
βῆτα εἰ βε βῆτα ῑ βυ
βῆτα ἦτα βη βῆτα ᾠ βω
βῆτα ἰώτα βι

So βῆτα ἄλφα ἰώτα βαι
βῆτα εἰ ἰώτα βει, etc.

Make a similar exercise with the other consonants. These should be read aloud, and then written with accents.

II

οὐ 'not' (before vowels unaspirated οὐκ and aspirated ούχ), the negative of plain denial (categorical negative).
μῆ 'not,' used in prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas. Thus used alone, οὐ would mean 'no,' and μῆ 'don't.'

N.B.—The following table is not to be learnt, but for reference as required.

¹ καί 'and,' τό 'the,' neuter article. See p. 5 below.

² τε 'both' (like *que*).

	Direct Question	Indirect Question	Relative	Indefinite
who	τίς	ὅστις	ὅς	τις, some one
where	ποῦ	ὅπου	οὗ	που, some where
whence	ποθεν	ὅποθεν	θεν	πόθεν, some-whence
whither	ποῶ	ὅπου	οῦ	ποῶ, some-whither
when	πότε	ὅποτε	ότε	πότε, some time
how	πῶς	ὅπως	ώς	πῶς, somehow
how great	πόσος	ὅσος	ὅσος	ποσός, some size

ἐνθάδε, here

ἐνθενδε, hence

δεῦρο, hither

εὖ, well

κακῶς, badly

ἄρα, -ne (the question mark, placed first in a clause).

ἄρ' οὐ, *nonne*

ἐκεῖ, there

ἐκεῖθεν, thence

ἐκεῖσε, thither

νῦν, now

τότε, then

εἰ, if

ἐπεὶ, since

There are three numbers: Singular, Dual,¹ and Plural.

καλός, 'beautiful'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N. καλός	καλή	καλόν
	V. καλέ	καλή	καλόν
	A. καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
	G. καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
	D. καλῶ	καλῇ	καλῶ
Dual	N.V.A. καλῶ	καλᾶ	καλῶ
	G.D. καλοῦν	καλαῖν	καλοῦν
Plur.	N.V. καλοί	καλαί	καλά
	A. καλοῦς	καλάς	καλά
	G. καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
	D. καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

Compare the Latin adjective *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*.

¹ The dual is used when we speak of a pair of things, or of two things closely connected.

Nouns are declined in the same way. Those in -ῆ belong to the first declension, in -ος and -ον to the second, as in Latin.

		ARTICLE				ὅς, 'who' (rel.)	
		M.	F.	N.		M.	F.
Sing.	N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό		ὅς	ἥ
	A.	τόν	τήν	τό		όν	ήν
	G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ		οῦ	ῆς
	D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ		ῷ	ῇ
Dual N.A.		τώ				ώ	
G.D.		ταῦν				οἷν	
				all genders			all genders
Plur.	N.	οἱ	αἱ	τά		οἱ	αἱ
	A.	τούς	τάς	τά		οὓς	ᾶς
	G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν		ῶν	ῶν
	D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς		οῖς	αῖς

The article was originally a demonstrative, and it keeps this sense in certain phrases: as ὁ μὲν 'this,' ὁ δέ 'that' (which are used as conjunctive pronouns to introduce a clause), or when prefixed to an adverb or adverbial phrase, as οἱ τότε 'those who lived then.'

THE VERB: PRESENT INDIC. ACT.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
S.	1. λύ-ω, I loose	ποι-ῶ, I do	ὁρ-ῶ, I see	δηλ-ῶ, I make
	2. λύ-εις	ποι-εῖς	ὁρ-εῖς	δηλ-εῖς clear
	3. λύ-ει	ποι-εῖ	ὁρ-εῖ	δηλ-εῖ
Du.	2. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	ὁρ-ᾶτον	δηλ-οὔτον
	3. λύ-ετον	ποι-εῖτον	ὁρ-ᾶτον	δηλ-οὔτον
Pl.	1. λύ-ομεν	ποι-οὔμεν	ὁρ-ῶμεν	δηλ-οὔμεν
	2. λύ-ετε	ποι-εῖτε	ὁρ-ᾶτε	δηλ-οὔτε
	3. λύ-ουσιν(ν)	ποι-οὔσιν(ν)	ὁρ-ᾶσιν(ν)	δηλ-οὔσιν(ν)

The 3rd plur. -ν is used before vowels.

The first (λύω) is the ordinary form; the other three are contracted. The endings are the same in all. In (b) the stem

ends in -ε, which contracts with the endings ποιέ-ω, ποιῶ: ποιέον, ποιέον. In (c) the stem ends in -α, which overpowers all endings except -ο. Thus ᾶ and ω are the only vowels found in the contractions. In (d) the stem ends in -ο: δηλόομεν, δηλοῦμεν, etc.

EXERCISE.—Conjugate the above and other verbs, along with pronouns, as: ἐγὼ λύω, σὺ λύεις, etc.; or ἐγὼ λύω σε, etc.⁴

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	
ἀκούω, hear (cp. <i>acoustics</i>)	ἀκοή, ἡ, hearing	νέος, νέῃ, νέον, young ¹
ἀπο-θνήσκω, die	ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, human being	ὅς, who, which, (<i>relative</i>)
βλέπω, see	βιβλίον, τό, book (cp. <i>Bible</i>)	πολύς, much ²
γράφω, write (cp. <i>graphic, telegraph</i>)	διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher	πόσος, how large? (<i>pl.</i> how many?)
δηλῶ (-ο-), declare, make plain	θεός, ὁ, ἡ, god	ποῖος, ποῖᾶ, ποῖον, of what kind?
ἔχω, have; <i>with adverbs, used of a state, as</i> ἐῖ ἔχω, I am well	κάλαμος, ὁ, pen	τί (neut. of τίς), what?
λέγω, speak	μεταβολή, ἡ, change	τυφλός, blind
λύω, loose, undo, annul	ὀφθαλμός, ὁ, eye	
μανθάνω, learn (cp. <i>mathematics</i>)	παιδίον, τό, child	ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, AND PARTICLES
ὁρῶ (-α-), see	τύχη, ἡ, fortune	εἰ, if
ποιῶ (-ε-), do, make	φωνή, ἡ, voice	εἰ, well
φιλῶ (-ε-), love		καί, and, also, both (like <i>et</i>)
φωνῶ (-ε-), speak, (cp. <i>telephone</i>)	ADJECTIVES	κακῶς, badly ³
ἔστι(ν), is (cp. <i>est</i>)	ἀγαθός, good	πῶς, how?
	ἄλλος, ἄλλῃ, ἄλλο, other	τε, both (<i>put after its word</i>); cp. Lat. <i>que</i>
	δύστηνος, miserable	τοῦ, <i>enclitic</i> , indeed
	κακός, bad	
	καλός, fine, beautiful, noble	

¹ After ε, ι, or ρ, ᾶ takes the place of η. This is called *ā pure*.

² πολὺς, 'much,' declines like ἀγαθός, except in the nom. and acc. masc. and neut.

N. πολὺς πολλή
A. πολύν πολλήν
G. πολλοῦ πολλῆς

N. πολὺς πολλή
A. πολύν πολλήν
G. πολλοῦ πολλῆς

³ Adjectives in -ος make adverbs in -ῶς.

⁴ For declension of pronouns see p. 13.

SYNTAX RULE, 1.—The *instrument* is expressed by the dative case (= Latin ablative).

READING LESSON

1. τυφλὸν τε καὶ δύστην ἐστὶν ἡ τύχη.
2. τὸ τῆς τύχης¹ τοι μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει.
3. ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος.
4. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ἀκοήν καὶ ἀκούει.
5. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ὀφθαλμοὺς καὶ βλέπει.
6. ἄνθρωπος ἔχει φωνήν καὶ λέγει.
7. ἔχομεν βιβλίον καὶ μανθάνομεν.
8. ἔχομεν κάλαμον καὶ γράφομεν.

Translate these, pointing out subject, predicate, and object. The first three are in verse, and should be learnt by heart.

CONVERSATION LESSON (with books open)

1. ποῖόν ἐστιν ἡ τύχη; τυφλὸν τε καὶ δύστην ἐστὶν ἡ τύχη. τί ἐστὶ δύστην; ἡ τύχη δύστην ἐστὶν. τί ἔχει ἡ τύχη; μεταβολὰς πολλὰς ἔχει ἡ τύχη. τί ἔχει μεταβολὰς; ἡ τύχη ἔχει μεταβολὰς. πόσας μεταβολὰς; πολλὰς.

(Using the Vocabulary)

2. τί ἔχεις, ὦ παιδίον; ἀκοήν ἔχω, ὦ διδάσκαλε. καὶ τί ποιεῖς ἀκοῇ; ἀκούω. πῶς ἀκούεις, ὦ παιδίον; εὖ ἀκούω, κακῶς ἀκούω. εἰ εὖ ἀκούεις, ποίαν ἀκοήν ἔχεις; εἰ εὖ ἀκούω, καλὴν ἔχω ἀκοήν. εἰ κακῶς ἀκούεις, etc.

So with φωνή, ὀφθαλμός, βιβλίον, κάλαμος: e.g. τί ἄλλο ἔχεις; φωνὴν ἔχω, etc.

¹ 'That which belongs to fortune.' The article when prefixed to a genitive has its old sense of demonstrative 'that.' (Cp. p. 6 above.)

The same in dual, singling out two persons; and in plural, as—

τί ἔχετε, ὦ παιδία; τί ἔχετε, ὦ παιδία; ἔχομεν βιβλία, etc.

The teacher may devise other varieties for himself.

The Conversation Lesson is to be said wholly in Greek, and the book to be closed on revision.

3. THEME: to be written—

(a) A man's senses, and what he does with them.

(b) A boy's book and pen, and what he does with them.

III

οὗτος, 'this'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
	A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο
	G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
	D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dual	N.A. τούτω	all genders	
	G.D. τούτῳ		
Plur.	N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
	A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
	G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
	D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

N.B.—The nominative sing. and pl. has been influenced in form by the article.

Another word for 'this' is ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, declined like the article with -δε affixed.

-ā is used instead of -η after ε, ι, or ρ (see p. 7, note 1), as:—

θύρα θύραν θύρας, etc.
οἰκία οἰκίαν οἰκίας, etc.

The Present Infinitive is formed from the verb stem by adding -εν. With contracted stems this becomes -έν, -άν, -ούν:—

λύ-εν ποι-έν ὀρ-άν δη-λούν

PRESENT TENSE OF εἶναι, 'to be'

Sing. 1. εἰμί	Plur. 1. ἐσμέν
2. εἶ	Dual 2. ἐστόν
3. ἐστί(ν)	3. ἐστόν

All these forms, but εἶ, are enclitic, except when emphatic in sense; in which case they are put first, and the accent of the 3rd person sing. is ἔστιν.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—Change -ος to -ότερος -ότατος when the syllable before -ος contains a long vowel or ends in two consonants, -ότερος -ότατος if it has a short vowel followed by one consonant:—

μικρός	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
πικρός	πικρότερος	πικρότατος
σοφός	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος

Adverbs are formed from adjectives in -ος by changing the ending of the genitive singular masculine to -ως: καλός, gen. καλοῦ, adv. καλώς. Comparative adverbs use the neuter singular of the adjective, superlative adverbs the neuter plural: σοφῶς, σοφώτερον, σοφώτατα.

SYNTAX RULE, 2.—A neuter plural subj. has verb in sing.

SYNTAX RULE, 3.—Demonstrative pronouns need the article to be used with their noun: οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος or ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος 'this man.'

SYNTAX RULE, 4.—The article may also be used with the infinitive mood, and with any adverbial expression, as:—

τὸ λέγειν 'saying,' τοῦ λέγειν 'of saying,' οἱ πάλαι 'the ancients,' ὁ ἐν τῇ οἰκῇ 'the man in the house.'

VOCABULARY

NOUNS	ADJECTIVES AND NUMERALS	CONJUNCTIONS AND PARTICLES
δάκτυλος, finger	λόπη, grief	ἕκαστος, each, every
δένδρον, tree	οἰκία, house	ποῖος, of what kind?
δίφρος, stool, chair	πέτασος, hat	μακρός, long
δωμάτιον, room	τι, something	μικρός, small
ἔδρα, seat	φάρμακον, physic,	μόνος, alone
θελκτήριον, charm	remedy (cp. <i>pharmacy</i>)	στρογγύλος, round
θύρα, door	ψυχή, soul, life	χρήσιμος, useful
ἱατρός (ῖ), physician		
κῆπος, garden		
κλίνη, lounge, couch		
(cp. <i>recline</i>)		
λάχανον, herb, vegetable		
λόγος, word, speech	δύο, δύοιν, two	ἀρα, interrogative particle
(cp. <i>dialogue, prologue</i>)	δέκα, ten	δέ, but (<i>stands second</i>)
	πέντε, five	ἢ . . ἢ, either . . or
	ἄλλος, other	ἐκτός, outside
	ἀστέος, nice	ἐντός, inside

READING LESSON

1. λύπης ἱατρός ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λόγος.
ψυχῆς γὰρ οὗτος μόνος ἔχει θελκτήρια.
λέγουσι δ' αὐτὸν οἱ πάλαι σοφώτατοι
ἀστέον εἶναι φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.
2. οἰκίαν ἔχομεν καλὴν, ἐντὸς δ' εἰσὶ δίφροι τε καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι ἅλλαι, καὶ δωμάτια δέκα, καὶ κήπον ἔχομεν, ἐντὸς δ' ἐστὶ δένδρα καὶ λάχανα.
3. οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἔχουσιν ἕκαστος δύο ὀφθαλμούς, καὶ δέκα δακτύλους, ἔχουσι δὲ φωνὴν καὶ ἀκοήν καὶ νοῦν.

¹ δέ 'but' stands second in the sentence.

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. τί ἐστὶ λύπης ἰατρός ἀνθρώποις; λόγος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἰατρός. τίς (gen.) ἐστὶν ἰατρός λόγος; λύπης ἰατρός ἐστὶ λόγος. τίς (dat. pl.) ἰατρός ἐστὶ λύπης λόγος; ἀνθρώποις λύπης ἐστὶ λόγος ἰατρός. τί ἔχει; ψυχῆς ἔχει θελκτήρια. τίς θελκτήρια; ψυχῆς. οὗτος μόνος ἦ καὶ ἄλλος; μόνος οὗτος. τί λέγουσιν αὐτὸν εἶναι οἱ σοφώτατοι; ἄστέϊον εἶναι φάρμακον λέγουσιν. ποῖον φάρμακον; ἄστέϊον φάρμακον καὶ χρήσιμον.

2. ὦ παιδίον, ἄρ' ἔχεις οἰκίαν; ἔχω οἰκίαν, ὦ διδάσκαλε. καὶ ποίαν ἔχεις οἰκίαν; καλὴν ἔχω οἰκίαν. τί δ' ἐντός ἐστιν; δῖφοι τ' ἐντός εἰσι καὶ κλῖναι καὶ ἔδραι. ἐστὶ δ' ἄλλο τι; κῆπός ἐστι, καὶ ἔχει λάχανα καὶ δένδρα.

3. τί ἔχει ἄνθρωπος φ' (with which) λέγει; φωνὴν ἔχει. πόσους δακτύλους ἔχει, πόσους ὀφθαλμούς, etc. ποῖόν τί ἐστιν ὁ ὀφθαλμός; στρογγύλος ἐστὶν. καὶ δακτύλος; μακρός.

4. Complete the following in as many ways as you can:—

ἡ οἰκία ἐστὶ . . .
τὸ ὀφθαλμῷ ἐστὶν . . .
τὰ δένδρα ἐστὶ . . .

So with θύρα, πέτασος, παιδίον, φωνή, etc.

Or:
μακρός ἐστιν . . .
χρησίμη ἐστὶν . . .
καλὸν ἐστὶ . . .

THEME—The Medicine for Grief.
My House and Garden.

IV

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

		First Person	Second Person
Sing.	N.	ἐγώ, I	σύ, thou
	A.	ἐμέ, me	σέ, σε
	G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ, σου
	D.	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί, σοι
Dual		N.A.	νὼ
		G.D.	νῶν
Plur.	N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς
	A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς
	G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν
	D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν

The forms ἐμέ, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, σέ, σοῦ, σοί are emphatic.

αὐτός, 'self'

	M.	F.	N.
N.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό
G.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ, etc., like καλός.

The oblique cases of this are used for the *Third Personal Pronoun*, as: λέω αὐτόν 'I loose him'; with the article it means 'the same'—

ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, or αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό(ν)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

τίς, 'who,' 'what'

	M.F.	N.	M.F.N.	M.F.	N.
Sing.	N. τίς	τί	Dual τίνε	{ Plur. τίνες τίνας	τίνα
A.	τίνα	τί			τίνα
G.	τίνος				τίνων
D.	τίνι				τίσι(ν)

The same forms, accented on the last syllable, or without accent, are used for the indefinite 'some,' 'any'; except that the neuter plural is ἄττα or τῶνα.

CARDINALS

εἷς, 'one'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν
A.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἓν
G.	ένός	μῆς	ένός
D.	ένί	μῆ	ένί

δύο, 'two.'

M.F.N.

N.V.A. δύο

G.D. δύοῖν

τρῆς, 'three'

M.F.

N.

N.V.A. τρεῖς

G. τριῶν

D. τρισί(ν)

τέτταρες, 'four'

M.F.

N.

N.V. τέτταρες

A. τέτταρας

G. τεττάρων

D. τέτταρσι(ν)

The other numbers up to a hundred are indeclinable.

Some feminines end in nom. -ᾶ; they are declined with those in -η except in the nom. and acc. singular:—

N.V.	γλώττα, tongue
A.	γλώτταν
G.	γλώττης
D.	γλώττη, etc., like καλή

The Reflexive Pronoun is made by adding αὐτόν, 'self,' etc., to the personal, thus:—

First Person

	M.	F.
Sing. A.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς
D.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ
Plur. A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, etc. (separate)	

Second Person

	M.	F.
Sing. A.	σεαυτόν (or σεαυτόν)	σεαυτήν (σεαυτήν), etc.
Plur. A.	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, etc.	

Third Person

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. A.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό(ν), etc.
Plur. A.	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτά
G.	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
D.	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς

These forms may all be contracted: αὐτόν, αὐτούς, etc. Distinguish αὐτήν reflexive from αὐτήν 'self.'

The oblique cases of the 3rd pers. pron. following are also used with or without αὐτούς for the 3rd pers. reflex. plural:—

M.F.	
N.	σφεῖς
A.	σφᾶς
G.	σφῶν
D.	σφισί(ν)

4. τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῶν ὥμων; χλαῖναν φέρω ἐπὶ τῶν ὥμων. ποῖα δέ σοι ἢ χλαῖνα; λευκὴ ἔμοιγε ἢ χλαῖνα.

So also τί φέρεις ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς;

5. τί ἐστὶ σοι ἐν τῷ κήπῳ; δένδρα ἐστ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ.

καὶ τί ἄλλο; φύτα ἐστὶ καὶ λάχανα.

ποῖα δὴ; καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μακρά.

So τί ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, τῷ δωματίῳ;

THEME.—What a man has in his house, in his garden, on his person. *To be done in all persons and numbers*: I, thou, he, we, you, they.

V

THE AUGMENT.—The Historic tenses are Imperfect, Aorist (preterite), and Pluperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present Stem

Aorist " " (1) Future Stem (called First Aorist, Weak Aorist, or *a*-Aorist)

(2) Simplest Verb Stem (called Second Aorist, Strong Aorist, or *ov*-Aorist)

Pluperfect " " Perfect Stem

They are formed by prefixing the Augment. When the stem begins with a consonant, the Augment is the syllable *ἐ*- (called Syllabic Augment). When it begins with a vowel, that vowel is lengthened (Temporal Augment). A long vowel remains unchanged.

N.B.—The Augment is only used in the Indicative Mood.

RULES FOR CHANGE OF VOWEL UNDER THE AUGMENT.—

<i>a</i> becomes <i>η</i>	<i>υ</i> becomes <i>ῠ</i>
<i>ε</i>	<i>αι</i>
<i>ο</i>	<i>οι</i>
<i>ι</i>	<i>ευ</i>
	<i>ηυ</i>

There are two forms of Aorist; the First or Weak Aorist will be reserved for a later chapter, but the Second or Strong Aorist has the same endings as the imperfect.

The verbs which take a strong aorist have generally a lengthened stem in the present tense: λαμβάνω 'I take,' Imperf. ἐλάμβανον, Aor. ἔλαβον.

In contracted verbs, the Imperfect personal endings contract with the stem. These verbs form no *ov*-Aorist.

IMPERFECT TENSE

	λύ-ω	ἀκού-ω	εἰμί I am
Sing. 1.	ἔ-λυ-ον	ἤκου-ον	ἦν or ἦ
2.	ἔ-λυ-ες	ἤκου-ες	ἦσθα
3.	ἔ-λυ-ε(ν)	ἤκου-ε(ν)	ἦν
Dual 2.	ἐ-λύ-ετον	ἠκού-ετον	ἦτον
3.	ἐ-λυ-έτην	ἠκου-έτην	ἦτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λύ-ομεν	ἠκού-ομεν	ἦμεν
2.	ἐ-λύ-ετε	ἠκού-ετε	ἦτε
3.	ἔ-λυ-ον	ἤκου-ον	ἦσαν

N.B.—1st sing. and 3rd plur. are the same form: the 3rd plur. originally had a final -τ (ἐλυοντ) like Latin *amant*, etc.

STRONG AORIST

λαμβάνω, stem λαβ

	Dual	Plur. ἐ-λάβ-ομεν
Sing. 1.	ἔ-λαβ-ον	ἔ-λάβ-ετον
2.	ἔ-λαβ-ες	ἔ-λάβ-ετε
3.	ἔ-λαβ-ε(ν)	ἔ-λαβ-ετην

To form strong aorist infinitive: drop the augment and change -ον to -εῖν (always circumflexed): ἐλαβον, λαβεῖν.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	VOCABULARY	PARTICLES
ἐξετάζω, examine	μνᾶ, mina, a weight, or a sum of money (100 drachmae, about £4)	εἰ, εἴγε, if
ἔφη, said he	πένταστος, hat	ναί, yes
κελεύω, bid	φίλος, friend	οὐδέ, not even; οὐδὲ . . . οὐδέ, nor . . .
		nor οὐκοῦν, then
ἀξία, worth, value		πον, doubtless, I suppose (<i>enclitic</i>)
δούλος, slave		
δραχμή, drachma	ADJECTIVES	
(silver coin about as large as a franc)	ἀξίος, worth, worthy	
ἡμιμναῖον, half-mina	ἐκαῖρος, each	
	ὀπίσσω, see p. 5	

EXERCISE

1. Form and conjugate the Imperfect from the following verbs:—

λέγω, τρέφω, λύω, μανθάνω, θιγγάνω 'touch,' τυγχάνω 'chance,' κτείνω 'kill,' βλέπω 'see,' ἐλπίζω 'hope,' αἰδέω 'sing,' αἰσχύνω 'disgrace,' θνήσκω 'die';

Strong aorist from τυγχάνω (stem τυχ), θιγγάνω (stem θιγ), κτείνω (stem κταν), μανθάνω (stem μαθ), θνήσκω (stem θαν).

2. Express in the past tense the sentences of Reading Lesson iv. 1-4.

3. Express in the past tense, and in different persons and numbers to be chosen by the teacher:—

φέρω τὸν πέτασον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. μανθάνω τὰ χρηστὰ ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. λέγω τούτο εἶναι καλὸν λύτης φάρμακον. γράφω ἕκαστα ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ. ἀκούω χρηστὰ τῇ ἀκοῇ. ἐλπίζω χρῆσιμον εἶναι τὸν χρηστόν. βλέπω τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἕκαστα,

READING LESSON

1. ἦκουσα¹ δὲ ποτε καὶ ἄλλον αὐτοῦ λόγον, ᾧ ἐκέλευσεν ὁ Σωκράτης ἕκαστον ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτὸν, ὅπου τοῖς φίλοις ἀξίος ἐστίν. ἂρ', ἔφη, εἰσὶν ἀξίαι φίλων, ὥσπερ δούλων; τῶν γὰρ δούλων ὁ μὲν που δυνὸν μναῖν ἀξίος ἐστίν, ὁ δὲ πέντε μνῶν, ὁ δὲ καὶ δέκα, ὁ δ' οὐδ' ἡμιμναίου. Ναί, ἔφη ὁ Ἀντισθένης. οὐκοῦν, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, εἴ γε ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τοιαῦτα, καλῶς ἔχει² ἐξετάζειν ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστον ἀνθρώπων, πόσου ἄρα ἐστὶ τοῖς φίλοις ἀξίος.

2. Socrates tells the story. 3. Antisthenes tells story.

VI

FUTURE AND FIRST OR WEAK AORIST (a-AORIST)

The Future stem is formed from the present by adding -σ-; the endings are the same in both tenses.

Sing. 1. λύ-σ-ω	βλέψ-ω (= βλέπ-σ-ω)
2. λύ-σ-εις	βλέψ-εις
3. λύ-σ-ει	βλέψ-ει, etc.
Dual 2. λύ-σ-ετον	Infinitive. λύ-σ-ειν
3. λύ-σ-ετον	βλέψ-ειν
Plur. 1. λύ-σ-ομεν	
2. λύ-σ-ετε	
3. λύ-σ-ουσιν(ν)	

The Aorist is used of simple or momentary action in the past (preterite). The First or Weak Aorist (a-Aorist) is formed from the future stem by prefixing the augment and adding the proper endings. The characteristic vowel of the endings is α, which is found in all except the 3rd singular.

¹ Aorist of ἀκούω; see p. 22.

² The adverb with ἔχω expresses a state: καλῶς ἔχει 'it is well.'

Sing.	1. ἔ-λῦ-σ-α	ἔ-βλεψ-α
	2. ἔ-λῦ-σ-ας	ἔ-βλεψ-ας, etc.
	3. ἔ-λῦ-σ-ε(ν)	
Dual	2. ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατον	Infin. λῦ-σ-αι
	3. ἐ-λῦ-σ-άτην	βλέψ-αι
Plur.	1. ἐ-λῦ-σ-αμεν	
	2. ἐ-λῦ-σ-ατε	
	3. ἔ-λῦ-σ-αν	

From contracted verbs these tenses are formed by lengthening the stem-character as follows:—*a* to *η*, *ε* to *η*, *ο* to *ω*. *τιμῶ*, *τιμήσω*, *ἐτίμησα*: *ποιῶ*, *ποιήσω*, *ἐποίησα*: *δηλῶ*, *δηλώσω*, *ἐδήλωσα*.

EXERCISE. — Form Fut. and Aor. from λέγω, λείπω, παύω, ἀρχω, πέμπω, κλήω, γράφω, τάττω (stem ταγ).

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀριστῶ (-α-), breakfast	ἄγγελος, messenger (cp. <i>angel</i>)	ἐκείνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, that
ἐλαύνω, ride, drive	ἀγορά, market-place	κοινός, common to all (= <i>communis</i>)
ἐλκω, draw, pull	ἀδελφός, brother	ὅμοιος, like
θαυμάζω, wonder	ἄμαξα, cart, carriage	φιλάργυρος, miserly
θεραπεύω, tend, cure	βλάβη, harm	
κλῆρω, shut	διαθήκη, will	
ὁρῶ (-α-), see	δίκη, lawsuit, justice	
παύω, check	ζυγόν, yoke	ADVERBS
πέμπω, send	θάλαττα, sea	αὔριον, to-morrow
τάττω, fix, arrange (cp. <i>tactics</i>)	ἵππος, horse	ἐχθές, χθές, yesterday
τίκτω, produce, bring forth	κληρονόμος, heir	ἡδέως, pleasantly
φεύγω, flee	κώμη, village	μάλα, very (much)
	σχολαστικός, a scholar, pedant	οἴκοι, at home
	χρόνος, time (cp. <i>chronic</i>)	οἰκοθεν, from 'home
PREPOSITIONS		οἰκαδε, homewards
εἰς, ἐς, into		οὕτως, so
πρός, towards, for } acc.		τήμερον, to-day
ἀπό, from } gen.		ὥς, as, how
ἐκ, ἐξ, out of }		

SYNTAX RULE, 5.—Generally speaking, motion towards is expressed by the accusative; motion from is expressed by the genitive; rest at is expressed by the dative; and prepositions with these meanings take these cases. In prose the cases should not be used alone but with their proper prepositions. (ἐπί, with genitive for 'motion,' or 'rest,' is an exception; see p. 16.)

READING EXERCISE

1. ὁ κοινὸς ἰατρός σε θεραπεύσει χρόνος.
2. ἐγὼ μὲν ἡρίστησα καὶ μάλ' ἠδέως.
3. ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ ταῦτον ἐλξομεν ζυγόν.
4. δίκη δίκην ἔτικτε καὶ βλάβη βλάβην.
5. σχολαστικὸς ἀδελφὸς δύο ὀρᾷ. ἐθαυμάζεν δέ τις ὡς ὅμοιοι εἰσιν· ὁ δ' ἔλεξεν, οὐχ οὕτως ὁμοίους ἐστὶν οὗτος ἐκείνῳ, ὥς ἐκεῖνος τοῦτ'.
6. φιλάργυρός τις διαθήκην ἔγραψε, καὶ ἑαυτὸν κληρονόμον ἔταξεν.

CONVERSATION EXERCISE

1. The usual questions should be made from the above sentences. Nos. 1 to 4 should be learnt by heart.
2. (Pay attention to the order of words and resulting emphasis.)

(a) πέμψω ἄγγελον. πόθεν; οἰκοθεν. ποῖ; ἐς τὴν κώμην. πότε; αὔριον. τί πράξεις ἄρα; πέμψω ἄγγελον αὔριον οἰκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην. πότε; αὔριον πέμψω ἄγγελον οἰκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην. ποῖ δὴ; ἐς τὴν κώμην αὔριον πέμψω ἄγγελον. πόθεν; οἰκοθεν ἐς τὴν κώμην ἄγγελον πέμψω αὔριον. τίνα πέμψεις; ἄγγελον ἐς τὴν κώμην οἰκοθεν αὔριον.

In the following, complete sentences should be exacted for answers, and may be used for the questions:—

(b) ἔπεμψα παιδίον. πόθεν; οἰκοθεν. ποῖ; ἐς

τὴν ἀγοράν. πότε; ἐχθές. τί ἔπραξεν; ἔφερέ μοι ὧά. πόσα; δέκα. τί ἐποίησας; ἠρίστησα.

The same with πέμψεις, ἔπεμψα, ἐπέμψαμεν, or other forms.

Similar treatment should be used with the following:—

3. ἐλαύνω ἔππου νῦν ἐκ τῆς κόμης πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν.
4. ἔκλρον τότε τὴν θύραν τὴν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.
5. ἡλαύνομεν τοὺς ἔππους ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἐχθές.
6. ἔπεμψάς ποτ' ἀργέλους ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης οἴκαδε.

THEME.—A carriage and pair runs away into the sea. A messenger returns to the village, and tells all to the people in the market-place.

VII

Masculines of the first or α-declension add -s for nom. sing. and make gen. sing. in -ου like the second; otherwise are like the feminines. The vowel is *ā* when it follows ε, ι, or ρ (called *ā* pure); otherwise η. Note the three vocatives.

Stem		νεᾶνιᾶ (m.)	πολιτᾶ (m.)	Χαρμίδᾶ (m.)
Sing.	N.	νεᾶνίας, youth	πολίτης, citizen	Χαρμίδης
	V.	νεᾶνιᾶ	πολιτᾶ	Χαρμίδη
	A.	νεᾶνιᾶν	πολίτην	Χαρμίδην
	G.	νεᾶνίου	πολίτου	Χαρμίδου
	D.	νεᾶνιᾳ	πολίτῃ	Χαρμίδῃ
Dual	N.V.A.	νεᾶνιᾶ	πολιτᾶ	
	G.D.	νεᾶνιᾶν	πολίταν	
Plur.	N.V.	νεᾶνιαι	πολιται	Dual or
	A.	νεᾶνίας	πολίτας	plural, if
	G.	νεᾶνίων	πολιτῶν	used, like
	D.	νεᾶνίαις	πολίταις	the others.

Before going on, decline throughout: *κριτής*, *παιστής*, *Πέρσης*, *στρατιώτης*, *ταμίας*, *βορέας* 'north wind,' *Νικίας*. For meanings see Vocabulary.

A few contracted stems are found in the first and second declensions. Their endings may be seen from the adjective given below. Notice the N.V.A. neuter plural.

Examples are:—

γῆ, earth	πλοῦς, voyage
'Αθηνᾶ, Athena	'Ερμῆς, Hermes
νοῦς, mind	ὀστέον, bone

Χρῦσοῦς, 'golden'

		M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	Χρῦσοῦς	Χρῦσῇ	Χρῦσοῦν
	A.	Χρῦσοῦν	Χρῦσῇν	Χρῦσοῦν
	G.	Χρῦσοῦ	Χρῦσῆς	Χρῦσοῦ
Dual	N.V.A.	Χρῦσῶ	Χρῦσῇ	Χρῦσῶ
	G.D.	Χρῦσῶν	Χρῦσᾶ	Χρῦσῶν
	Plur.	Χρῦσοῖ	Χρῦσαῖ	Χρῦσοῖς
Plur.	N.V.	Χρῦσοῖς	Χρῦσᾶς	Χρῦσοῖς
	A.	Χρῦσοῦς	Χρῦσᾶς	Χρῦσοῖς
	G.	Χρῦσῶν	Χρῦσᾶν	Χρῦσοῖς
	D.	Χρῦσοῖς	Χρῦσᾶς	Χρῦσοῖς

There are also a few nouns and adjectives, some of them very common, with stems in -ew. The cases may be formed by adding to this stem -s, -v, or iota (which is always subscript) wherever they occur in the other tables: the neuter plural is the only exception.

		M.F.	N.	M.F.N.	M.F.	N.
Sing.	N.V.	Ἰεως	Ἰεων	Ἰεω	Ἰεω	Ἰεα
	A.	Ἰεων	Ἰεων	Ἰεω	Ἰεως	Ἰεα
	G.	Ἰεω	Ἰεων	Ἰεων	Ἰεων	Ἰεων
	D.	Ἰεω	Ἰεων	Ἰεων	Ἰεων	Ἰεων

So νεός 'temple'; λεώς 'people.'

The three contracted verb-stems form their imperfects as follows:—

	πῖμῶ a-stem	ποιῶ e-stem	δηλῶ o-stem
Sing. 1.	ἐ-τίμ-ων	ἐ-ποι-ουν	ἐ-δήλ-ουν
2.	ἐ-τίμ-αις	ἐ-ποι-εις	ἐ-δήλ-ους
3.	ἐ-τίμ-αι	ἐ-ποι-ει	ἐ-δήλ-ου
Dual 2.	ἐ-τίμ-ᾶτον	ἐ-ποι-εῖτον	ἐ-δήλ-ούτων
3.	ἐ-τίμ-ᾶτην	ἐ-ποι-εῖτην	ἐ-δήλ-ούτην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-τίμ-ῶμεν	ἐ-ποι-οῦμεν	ἐ-δήλ-οῦμεν
2.	ἐ-τίμ-ᾶτε	ἐ-ποι-εῖτε	ἐ-δήλ-ούτε
3.	ἐ-τίμ-ων	ἐ-ποι-ουν	ἐ-δήλ-ουν

N.B.—In contracted verbs the endings are the same as in λῶν; and if the pupil forgets any form he can easily make it by coupling those endings with the verb-stem, and contracting according to the following rules:—

$a + \epsilon$	becomes \bar{a}	$\epsilon + \text{long vowel or diphthong}$
$a + \eta$		is absorbed into it.
$a + \epsilon\iota$	becomes \bar{e}	$o + \epsilon$
$a + \eta$		$o + o$ becomes ou
$a + o$		$o + ou$
$a + ov$	becomes ω	$o + \eta$
$a + \omega$		$o + \omega$ becomes ω
$a + oi$	becomes φ	$o + \epsilon\iota$
$\epsilon + \epsilon$	becomes $\epsilon\iota$	$o + \eta$ becomes oi
$\epsilon + o$	becomes ou	$o + oi$

In contracted forms of *a*-verbs the only vowels used are *a* and ω .

SYNTAX RULES FOR REPORTED SPEECH, 6. The accusative and infinitive may be used, generally as in Latin; but the nominative is used if the word refer to the subject of the main verb.

7. Or the finite construction may be kept, introduced by

ὅτι (or ὡς). In this case, the tense of the direct speech always must be kept, and the mood may be kept. Thus: *Direct*—εἰμί, *Indirect*—λέγω ὅτι εἰμί, λέγει ὅτι ἐστίν, ἔλεγον ὅτι εἰμί, ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐστίν, etc. For change of mood, see below, p. 153.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἄγω, lead	Ἀβδηρῆτης, a man of Abdera	ἄδικος (<i>m. f.</i>), unjust, wicked ¹
ἁμαρτάνω, err; <i>aor.</i> ἥμαρτον	ἀδελφός, -ή, brother, sister	ἁμφότερος, both
γελῶ (-α-), laugh	ἀργία, sloth, idleness	ἀνδρείος, brave
δουλεύω, serve, be a slave	Γελαστίος, the Laugher	ἀργός (<i>m. f.</i>), ἀργόν (<i>n.</i>), idle, useless
ἔρωτῶ (-α-), ask	γραμματικός, pedant, student	δειλός, cowardly
καλῶ (-ε-), call	κελεύω, bid	δεινός, terrible, clever
κρίνω, judge	δοῦλος, slave, servant	δίκαιος, just, upright
νομίζω, think	ἐλαίον, oil	ἐλεύθερος, generous, free
ποιῶ (-ε-), do	ἐλευθερία, freedom, generosity	ἐργαστικός, energetic, hard-working
πιστεύω, believe	Ἰνδός, Indian	ἐσθλός, good, honest
χωρῶ (-ε-), hold, contain	κριτής, judge (<i>cp. critic</i>)	ὅσος <i>rel.</i> , (as much) as
	λήκυθος, ἦ, a little flask	πεντακότυλος, holding 2½ pints
	Λυδός, Lydian	πονηρός, knavish, bad
	μαρτύριον, evidence (<i>cp. martyr</i>)	Σιδώνιος, a man of Sidon
ADVERBS AND PARTICLES, ETC.	οἶνος, wine	ποσούτος (<i>with οὗτος</i>), so much
γάρ, for (<i>stands second</i>)	ποιητής, poet	NUMERALS
διὰ (<i>acc.</i>), on account of	Πέρσης, Persian	εἴκοσι, twenty
ὅθεν, whence	στρατιά, στρατός, army	ἑκατόν, a hundred
ὅτι, that (<i>conjunction</i>)	στρατιώτης, soldier	χίλιοι, a thousand
οὕτως, thus	ταμίας, steward	μύριοι, ten thousand
πρός (<i>acc.</i>), towards, for	φιλοσοφία, philosophy	
	χρηματισμός, money-making	

¹ Compound adjectives have two terminations only.

READING LESSON

1. Σιδώνιος γραμματικός ἤρῳτα τὸν διδάσκαλον·
“ἡ πεντακότυλος λίκυθος πόσον χωρεῖ;” ὁ δὲ εἶπεν·
“οἶνον λέγεις ἢ ἔλαιον;”
2. οἱ Ἀβδηρίται ἐκάλουν τὸν Δημόκριτον Φιλοσοφίαν. ἐγὼ δὲ ἀεὶ ὁ Δημόκριτος, ὅθεν καὶ Γελασίον αὐτὸν ἐκάλουν οἱ πολῖται.
3. Σωκράτης ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ἀργία ἀδελφὴ ἐστὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας. καὶ μαρτυροῦν ἔλεγεν ἀνδρειοτάτους καὶ ἐλευθερωτάτους Ἰνδοὺς καὶ Πέρσας, ἀμφοτέρους δὲ πρὸς χρηματισμὸν ἀργοτάτους εἶναι. Λυδοὺς δὲ ἐργαστικωτάτους, δουλεύειν δέ.

CONVERSATION

1. Questions and answers on the above at the master's discretion. The persons and numbers should be changed. Dialogues may then be formed with the words of the Vocabulary on the following Models.
2. τίς εἶ σύ; στρατιώτης εἰμὶ. ποῖος δὲ στρατιώτης εἶ; ἀνδρεῖός εἰμι στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δοῦλος, etc., each having a suitable adjective.
3. τίς ἐστιν οὗτος; οὗτος μὲν στρατιώτης, ἐγὼ δὲ στρατηγός. τί δέ σοι ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης; ὅσα ἐγὼ κελεύω ποιεῖ ὁ στρατιώτης. So with ταμίας, δοῦλος, and δουλεύω, ταμיעύω, etc.
4. τί ἐποίεις νῦν δὴ; ἐγέλων. διὰ τί ἐγέλας; ὅτι ἐκάλουν με Γελασίον. Vary persons and numbers.
5. ἄρα δουλεύεις; δουλεύω. τίνι δὴ δουλεύεις; τῷ δεσπότην δουλεύω. So in Imperfect, and different numbers and persons.
6. ἄρα στρατός ἐστιν οὗτος; ἔστιν. πόσων δὲ στρατιωτῶν; δέκα στρατιωτῶν. τί λέγεις, ἄρ' οὐχ

ἡμαρτες; ἡμαρτον δὴ· καὶ γάρ ἐστι χιλίων στρατιωτῶν ὁ στρατός. εὐ λέγεις νῦν· οὕτως καὶ ἐγὼ ἐνόμίζον.

So with ἐκατόν, μυρίοι, πέντε, εἴκοσι.

7. Combine the following sentences *A* with *B* at discretion:—

A. λέγω, λέγεις, λέγει, etc. ἔλεγον, ἔλεγες, etc.

B. δοῦλός ἐστιν ἐργαστικός, δοῦλος ἦν ἐργαστικός, ὁ κριτής εὐ κρίνει, τὸ ἔλαιον ἦν καλόν, ὁ Ἰνδὸς πιστεύει τῷ Πέρσῃ, etc.

8. ὁ ποιητὴς λέγει ὅτι δεινός ἐστιν.¹ τίς λέγει τοῦτο; ὁ ποιητὴς λέγει τοῦτο. ἀλλὰ τί λέγει; ὅτι δεινός ἐστι λέγει.

So: οἱ κριταὶ ὀρώσιν ὅτι κακῶς κρίνεις σύ.

οἱ πολῖται ἔλεγον ὅτι ἀγαθὴ ἐστὶν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.

ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀνδρεῖος ὁ δοῦλος.

τὸ παιδίον ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐγέλα.

9. οὔτοι οἱ νεανίαι δέκα μὲν εἰσιν, εἰκόσι δ' ἔχουσιν ὀφθαλμούς.

So with οἰκίαι—θύρας, παιδία—δούλους, κόραι—κεφαλαί, πολῖται—ἄμαξαι, κῶμαι—ἄγοραί.

THEME.—An army: its numbers, their servants and friends, their characters, what each does and where he lives.

VIII

THIRD DECLENSION

The third declension in Greek contains chiefly consonant stems. One class of these are stems in -οντ-, which we take first because the masculine and neuter of certain participles

¹ In revision, *δεινός εἶναι* may be substituted, and the law of nominative attraction may be explained. See Syntax Rule 6, p. 26.

belong to it. The feminine is of the first declension (type γλώττα, p. 14).

FROM εἰμί, 'I am'

Sing.	N.V.	M.		F.	N.
		ὄν, being	οὔσα	οὔσα	ὄν
A.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	οὔσαν	οὔσαν	ὄν
G.	ὄντος	οὔσης	οὔσης	οὔσης	ὄντος
D.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	οὔσῃ	οὔσῃ	ὄντι
Dual N.V.A.					
	ὄντε	οὔσᾱ	οὔσᾱ	οὔσᾱ	ὄντε
G.D.	ὄντων	οὔσαι	οὔσαι	οὔσαι	ὄντων
Plur.					
N.V.	ὄντες	οὔσαι	οὔσαι	οὔσαι	ὄντα
A.	ὄντας	οὔσας	οὔσας	οὔσας	ὄντα
G.	ὄντων	οὔσων	οὔσων	οὔσων	ὄντων
D.	οὔσι(ν)	οὔσαις	οὔσαις	οὔσαις	οὔσι(ν)

Compare Lat. *amans*, *amantem*, etc.

The participles which belong to this class are :—

Pres. Part. Act. of the verbs already given.

Fut. Part. Act.

Aor. Act. (Second or Strong Aorist).

These may be declined by adding the above as endings to the stem thus :—

λῶν	λῶν	λῶν
λῶν	λῶν	λῶν
λῶν	λῶν	λῶν

N.B.—The dat. plur. m. and n. of the Pres. Part. Act. has the same form as the 3rd plur. pres. indic. act. (λύουσιν).

The participles of contracted stems are :—

(α)	(ε)	(ο)
τιμῶν	ποιῶν	ποιῶν
τιμῶν	ποιῶν	ποιῶν
τιμῶν	ποιῶν	ποιῶν

The 1st (weak) or α-aorist participle is declined with α in the endings, but otherwise in the same way :—

N.	λύσ-ās	λύσ-ās	λύσ-αν
G.	λύσ-αντος	λύσ-άσης	λύσ-αντος, etc.

Nouns of the -ντ stem have sometimes a special vocative form, but are otherwise like the participles :—

Sing.	N.	λέων, lion	γίγας, giant
	V.	(λέον)	(γίγαν)
	A.	λέοντα, etc.	γίγαντα, etc.
Plur.	D.	λέουσι(ν)	γίγασι(ν)

The adjective πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν 'all' is declined like λῶσας. For μέλας and τάλας see p. 85.

PRESENT AND STRONG AORIST TENSES

Sing.	Imperative	Subjunctive	Optative
1.	λῶ-ε	λῶ-ω	λῶ-οιμι
2.	λῶ-ετω	λῶ-ης	λῶ-οις
3.	λῶ-έτω	λῶ-η	λῶ-οι
Dual			
2.	λῶ-ετον	λῶ-ητον	λῶ-οιτον
3.	λῶ-έτων	λῶ-ητον	λῶ-οίτην
Plur.			
1.	λῶ-εμεν	λῶ-ωμεν	λῶ-οιμεν
2.	λῶ-ετε	λῶ-ητε	λῶ-οιτε
3.	λῶ-όντων	λῶ-ωσι(ν)	λῶ-οιεν

Compare the Latin forms *lege*, *legite*, *legite*, *legunto*.

So λαβέ¹ λαβέτω; λάβω λάβῃς; λάβοιμι λάβοις.

The First or Weak Aorist (α-Aorist) has endings like the present in the Subjunctive; in the other moods it shows the characteristic vowel α, and the ending in 2nd sing. of the imperative is peculiar (-ον).

¹ Only five verbs have this accent: ἐπεί, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, λαβέ; the rest βάλει, etc.

FIRST AORIST

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λύσ-ω	λύσ-αιμι
2.	λύσ-ον	λύσ-ης	λύσ-αις, λύσ-εις
3.	λύσ-άτω	λύσ-η	λύσ-αι, λύσ-ειε
Dual 2.	λύσ-ατον	λύσ-ητον	λύσ-αιτον
3.	λύσ-άτων	λύσ-ητον	λύσ-αίτην
Plur. 1.		λύσ-ωμεν	λύσ-αιμεν
2.	λύσ-ατε	λύσ-ητε	λύσ-αιτε
3.	λύσ-άντων	λύσ-ωσι(ν)	λύσ-αιεν, λύσ-ειαν

SYNTAX RULE, 8.—The *Absolute Case* in Greek is the genitive: as ἐμοῦ λέγοντος 'as I was speaking.'

SYNTAX RULE, 9.—*Purpose* is expressed by ἵνα, ὥς, or ὅπως with subjunctive; or in historic sequence, either subjunctive or optative. The optative in the latter case is less vivid; and the subjunctive is lawful.

SYNTAX RULE, 10.—The *Optative* is used:—

- (1) to express a *wish* (negative μή), alone or with εἰ γάρ, εἰθε: λέγοιμι, εἰ γάρ λέγοιμι 'O that I might speak.' μή γένουτο 'may it not be.'
- (2) with εἰ to express a remote *condition* (negative μή): εἰ λέγοιμι 'if I should say.'
- (3) with ἄν to express a remote *hypothetical statement* (negative οὐ): λέγοιμι ἄν 'I would or should say.'

SYNTAX RULE, 11.—*General Expressions* are made by adding ἄν to any relative word: as ὅς 'who,' ὅς ἄν 'whoever'; so ὅταν 'whenever,' εἰάν 'if ever.'

These take the subjunctive. In historic sequence they may remain unchanged; or they drop ἄν, and the verb becomes optative. Thus ἐὼν λίσσωμεν, εἰ λίσσαιμεν.

EXERCISE.—Tenses should be formed and conjugated from the verbs already given in earlier vocabularies.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀγοράζω, buy; <i>fut.</i> -ουσ	δεῖγμα, <i>neut.</i> , specimens (<i>for decl.</i> <i>see p.</i> 43)	ἐκάτερος, each of two, either (<i>Lat.</i> <i>uterque</i>)
ἀξιώ (-ο-), ask, claim	ἐπιστολή, letter	μῶρος, foolish
ἀμελῶ (-ε-), neglect	ἑταῖρος, companion, comrade	πεντε-καί-δεκα, fifteen
ἀπ-αντῶ (-α-), meet	ἑτῶν, <i>gen. pl.</i> of ἑτός, a year (<i>n.</i>), (<i>see</i> <i>p.</i> 43)	τρίκοντα, thirty
ἀπ-έθανον, <i>aorist of</i> ἀποθνήσκω, die	θεός, god	τοιούτος, τοιαύτη,
ἀπο-δημῶ, am abroad	ἱατρός, physician	τοιούτο(ν), such
ἐπ-αν-ελθών, <i>aor.</i> <i>part. of ἐπανερχο-</i> <i>μαι</i> , ἐπανεῖλθον, return	πλούτος, wealth	τυφλός, blind
ἡλθον, <i>aor. of ἔρ-</i> χομαι, come		ADVERBS
ποιῶ (-ε-), do	For the prepositions see Vocabulary to No. IX. p. 37.	ἐάν, if (<i>subj.</i>) ἵνα (= <i>ut</i>), in order that, <i>with subj. or</i> <i>opt.</i>
πωλῶ (-ε-), sell		καθάπερ, like as (= <i>κατά</i> + ἄ + <i>περ</i>)
παρα-λαμβάνω, re- ceive, find		μά, by (<i>in oaths</i>), <i>with</i> <i>acc.</i> ὅτε, when (<i>rel.</i>)

AUGMENT IN COMPOUND VERBS.—Compound verbs augment the simple verb, and prefix the preposition, eliding its final vowel if any (except *περ*): as ἀπ-αντῶ, ἀπ-ήντησα: ἀπο-θνήσκω, ἀπ-έθανον; but *περι-αἰῶ*, *περι-ῆρουν*.

READING LESSON

1. Σχολαστικῶ ἑταῖρος ἀποδημῶν ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, ἵνα αὐτῷ βιβλία ἀγοράσῃ. ὁ δὲ ἀμελήσας, καὶ ἐπανελθόντι αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσας, εἶπεν, "ἡ περὶ τῶν βιβλίων ἐπιστολή, ἣν ἔγραψας, οὐκ ἦλθεν."
2. Σχολαστικῶ τις ἀπαντήσας εἶπεν. "ὄν ἐπώλησας

(B 664)

D

μοι δοῦλον, ἀπέθανεν." "μὰ τοὺς θεούς," ἔφη, "παρ' ἐμοὶ ὅτε ἦν, οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐποίησεν."

3. Σχολαστικῶ ἀποδημοῦντι φίλος ἔλεγεν· "ἄξιὼ σε δύο δούλους ἀγοράσαι μοι, ἐκότερον πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν." ὁ δὲ εἶπεν· "ἐὰν τοιούτους μὴ λάβω, ἀγοράσω σοι ἓνα τριάκοντα ἐτῶν."

4. ὁ πλούτος ἡμᾶς, καθάπερ ἱατρὸς κακός, πάντας βλέποντας παραλαβὼν τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ.

5. Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰ δειγμα περιέφερεν.

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. ποῖός τις ἦν ὁ Σχολαστικός; μῶρος ἦν. τίς ἔγραψεν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιστολήν; ἐταῖρος. ἵνα τί ποιῇ; ἵνα ἀγοράσῃ βιβλία. ἀρ' ἠγόρασε πὰ βιβλία; οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἠμέλησεν. ἐπανελθόντος δὲ ἐταίρου τί εἶπεν; ὅτι οὐκ ἦλθεν ἡ ἐπιστολή.

2. τίς ἀπέθανεν; τί ἐποίησεν ὁ δοῦλος; τῖνος δοῦλος; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός;

3. ἀποδημοῦντος αὐτοῦ τί ἤξιον ὁ φίλος; πόσους δούλους; πόσων ἐτῶν; τί εἶπεν ὁ Σχολαστικός; ἀρα τοῦτ' ἤξιον; οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἄλλο τι. ἀρ' οὐκ ἐστι ταῦτόν; οὐκ ἐστι. ἄλλο μὲν γὰρ δοῦλος τριάκοντα ἐτῶν, ἄλλο δὲ δύο δοῦλοι ἐκότερος πεντεκαίδεκα ἐτῶν.

4. ποῖός ἐστιν ὁ πλούτος; τί ποιεῖ; ποίους παραλαβὼν; τῖνας;

IX

VERBS IN -μι

A few common verbs are conjugated in some tenses in a very different way from those we have had. The 1st sing.

ends in -μι. The first three given below are reduplicated in the present stem.

stem στα	stem θεε
Sing. 1. ἵστημι, I place	τίθημι, I place, put
2. ἵστης	τίθης
3. ἵσσησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)
Dual 2. ἵστατον	τίθετον
3. ἵστατον	τίθετον
Plur. 1. ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν
2. ἵστατε	τίθετε
3. ἱσῶσι(ν)	τιθέασι(ν)
Inf. Pres. ἱσάναι	τιθέναι
Part. Pres. ἱστάς, ἱσῶσα, ἱσῶν	τιθείς, τιθεῖσα, τιθέν
ἱσῶν(likeλύσας)	τιθέντα, τιθεῖσαν, τιθέν, etc.
D. Pl. ἱσῶσι(ν), ἱσῶσαις	τιθεῖσι(ν), τιθείσας

φημί, 'I say,' φής φησί(ν) φατόν φατόν φαμέν φατέ φασί(ν).

stem δο	stem ἔ
Sing. 1. δίδωμι, I give	ἔημι, I send
2. δίδως	ἔης
3. δίδωσι(ν)	ἔησι(ν)
Dual 2. δίδοτον	ἔετον
3. δίδοτον	ἔετον
Plur. 1. δίδομεν	ἔεμεν
2. δίδετε	ἔετε
3. διδόασι(ν)	ἔασι(ν)
Inf. Pres. δίδοναι	ἔέναι
Part. Pres. διδούς, διδούσα, διδόν	ἔείς, ἔείσα, ἔέν
διδόντα, διδοῦσαν, διδόν	ἔέντος, etc.
D. Pl. διδοῦσι(ν), διδούσας	ἔεῖσι(ν), ἔείσας

Like *διδούς* is declined: *δδούς* 'tooth,' *δδόντα*, d. pl. *δδοῦσι*(ν). Compare *dens*, *dentem*.

Like *ιστός* is declined: *γίγας* (voc. sometimes *γίγαν*), *γίγαντα*, d. pl. *γίγᾱσιν*.

N.B.—Verbs in -μι add the endings directly to the stem; verbs in -ω interpose a vowel ο or ε called the thematic vowel:—

λῦ-ο-μεν

λῦ-ε-τε

Thus the former are called Athematic Verbs, the latter Thematic Verbs.

COMPOUNDS OF VERBS IN -μι, for reference

ἀν-ίστημι, raise up	ἀνα-τίθημι, set up,	ἀπο-δίδωμι, give up,
δι-ίστημι, separate	hang up (as	give away
ἐφ-ίστημι, set over	offering)	δια-δίδωμι, distri-
καθ-ίστημι, place,	δια-τίθημι, distri-	bute
set up. ἐς φόβον	bute, separate	ἐπι-δίδωμι, contri-
κ., throw into fear	ἐπι-τίθημι, place	bute
μεθ-ίστημι, remove	upon	μετα-δίδωμι, give a
προ-ίστημι, set be-	κατα-τίθημι, lay down	share (gen. of
fore	παρα-κατα-τίθημι,	thing)
	deposit	παρα-δίδωμι, hand
		over

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS
διαφέρω, differ, be superior	κάπτω, bite
εἶναι, to be (infm. of εἶμι)	κελεύω, bid
ἐκπερῶ (-α-), cross, go over	οἰκῶ (-ε-), dwell
ἔοικε(ν), it seems	ὀνομάζω, fut. -άσω,
ἐσθίω, eat	name
εὐρίσκω, find; aor. εἶρον; part. εἶρών	πεινῶ (-α-), I starve, hunger
	πλουτῶ (-ε-), am rich
	πωλῶ (-ε-), sell
	ὑγιαίνω, am healthy
	χρῆζω, want

Θήβη, Thebes	μουσικός, musical,	ἐπὶ, upon (gen. or
θηρίον, beast	artistic	dat.), to (gen.),
Κεκροπίδης, son of	ὄξυ-πενος, quick to	against (acc.)
Cecrops, Athenian	hunger (πέεινα)	κατά, down (acc. of
κόρος, lad	ὀρθός, straight, right	motion to, gen. of
πέδον, ground	πρώτος, first	motion from)
σκόλιον, drinking-	ῥᾶστος, easiest; adv.	μετά, after (acc.),
song, catch	ῥᾶστα	with (gen.),
ὑγίεια, health	τρίτος, third	amongst (dat.)
		παρά, along, up to,
		within (acc.), from
		(gen.), beside
		(dat.)
		πρό, before (gen.)
		ADVERBS
		ἀεί, ever
		οὐ, where (rel.)
		πάλιν, back again
		χάμαι, on the ground

ADJECTIVES

ἁγνός, holy
 αἰσχρός, ugly, base
 ἄξιος, cheap
 ἄριστος, best
 δεύτερος, second
 ἐκών, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν,
 willing
 κλεινός, famous

PREPOSITIONS

ἀνά, up, along (acc.)
 ἀπό, from (gen.)
 διά, on account of
 (acc.), through
 (gen.)
 εἰς, ἐς, into, to (acc.)
 ἐκ, ἐξ, out of (gen.)

READING LESSON

1. ὁ τὸ σκόλιον εὐρὼν ἐκεῖνος, ὅστις ἦν,
 τὸ μὲν ὑγαινεῖν πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὄν
 ὠνόμασεν ὀρθῶς, δεύτερον δ' εἶναι καλόν,
 τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν, τοῦθ', ὅρᾳς, ἔχρηξέ που·
 μετὰ τὴν ὑγίειαν γὰρ τὸ πλουτεῖν διαφέρει·
 καλὸς δὲ πεινῶν ἐστὶν αἰσχροὺς θηρίων.
 Ζῆθρον μὲν ἐλθόνθ' ἁγνὸν ἐς Θήβης πέδον
 οἰκεῖν κελεύει· καὶ γὰρ ἀξιωτέρους
 πωλοῦσιν, ὡς ἔοικε, τοὺς ἄρτους ἐκεῖ·
 ὁ δ' ὄξύπενος· τὸν δὲ μουσικώτατον
 κλεινὰς Ἀθήνας ἐκπερᾶν Ἀμφίονα
- 2.

οὐ ῥᾶσ' αἰὲ πυνῶσι Κεκροπιδῶν κόροι
κάπτοντες αἶρας, ἐσθίουντες ἐλπιδας.¹

N.B.—These pieces should be learnt by heart. With the first may be read in revision the skolion referred to, p. 83 below.

CONVERSATION

1. τί εὔρεν ἐκεῖνος; τί ὀνομάζει πρῶτον ὡς ἄριστον ὄν; τί δὲ δεύτερον, τί τρίτον; ποῖόν τι ἐστι τὸ ὑγαίνειν; ποῖον δὲ τὸ πλουτεῖν; ποῖός ἐστιν καλὸς πυνῶν; etc.

2. ποῖ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ζήθον· ἵνα τί ποιῇ; διὰ τί; ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ ἄρτοι ἄξιοι; τί δ' ἄξιον Ἀθήνησιν; ποῖ ἐλθεῖν κελεύει τὸν Ἀμφίωνα, etc.

3. ἄρ' ἔχεις βιβλίον; ἔχω δὴ (showing it). τί ποιεῖς; δίδωμί σοι αὐτό. καὶ ἐγὼ λαμβάνω μὲν, δίδωμι δέ σοι πάλιν. εὖ ποιεῖς, ὦ διδάσκαλε, καὶ λαμβάνω ἐκόν. Also in plural.

4. ἄρ' ἔχεις πέτασον; ἔχω δὴ. τί δὲ ποιεῖς; τίθημι ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς. So with ἰμάτιον, δῖφος—ἵσθημι χίμαι.

These may be varied by making one describe what another does.

THEME.—The best things in the world.

X

VOICES OF THE VERB

There are three Voices—Active, Middle, and Passive. The Middle and Passive have the same endings in most tenses, but

¹ Acc. plur. of ἐλπίς (see p. 56).

different in the Future and Aorist. Otherwise the Middle and Passive are to be distinguished by sense or construction.

The Middle Voice means that an action is done for oneself. Very rarely it is used of reflexive actions (those done to oneself), as λούομαι 'I wash myself,' but generally the active with the reflexive pronoun is used for this.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	Present	Imperfect	Infinitive	Participle
Si.	1. λούομαι	ἐλούο-μην	λούε-σθαι	λού-ό-μενος, -η, -ον
	2. λού-η, λού-ει	ἐλού-ου		
	3. λού-ε-ται	ἐλού-ε-το		
Du.	2. λού-ε-σθον	ἐλού-ε-σθον		
	3. λού-ε-σθον	ἐλού-έ-σθην		
Pl.	1. λού-ό-μεθα	ἐλού-ό-μεθα		
	2. λού-ε-σθε	ἐλού-ε-σθε		
	3. λού-ο-νται	ἐλού-ο-ντο		

The First Aorist makes ἐλού-σά-μην, ἐλού-σω, ἐλού-σατο, etc.

Note the 2nd sing.

a-stems		e-stems	
Present	Imperfect	Present	Imperfect
τίμωμαι	ἐτιμώμην	ποιούμαι	ἐποιούμην
τιμῶ	ἐτιμῶ	ποιῶ, ποιεῖ	ἐποιοῦ
τιμᾶται	ἐτιμᾶτο	ποιεῖται	ἐποιεῖτο
τιμᾶσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ποιεῖσθον	ἐποιεῖσθον
τιμᾶσθον	ἐτιμᾶσθην	ποιεῖσθον	ἐποιεῖσθην
τιμώμεθα	ἐτιμώμεθα	ποιούμεθα	ἐποιούμεθα
τιμᾶσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ποιεῖσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε
τιμῶνται	ἐτιμῶντο	ποιούνται	ἐποιούντο
Infinitive. τιμᾶσθαι		ποιεῖσθαι	
Participle. τιμώμενος		ποιούμενος	

o-stems

Present	Imperfect
δηλοῦμαι	ἐδηλούμην
δηλοῖ	ἐδηλοῦ
δηλοῦται	ἐδηλοῦτο
δηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
δηλοῦσθον	ἐδηλούσθην
δηλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
δηλοῦσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
δηλοῦνται	ἐδηλοῦντο

Infinitive. δηλοῦσθαι
Participle. δηλούμενος

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
αἶρω, raise, lift	καθ-ήμι, let down	γῆ, land
ἀνα-σπῶ (-α-), pull up	καλῶ (-ε-), call, call upon	εὐχή, prayer
ἀνα-χωρῶ (-ε-), retire	κατα-λείπω, leave behind	θάλασσα, sea
ἀπο-σαλεύω, ride at anchor	κυρτοῦμαι (-ο-), belly out	θόρυβος, noise
γίγνομαι, aor. ἐγένε-μην, become	περι-άγω, pull round	ιστίον, sail
δια-θέω, run about ¹	πλέω, sail ¹	ιστός, mast
δοκῶ (-ε-), fut. δόξω, seem, think	τρέχω, θρέξω, run	κάλως, rope (see p. 91)
ἐλκω, pull, draw	χαίρω, rejoice	κεραία, yardarm
εὐφημῶ (-ε-), utter words of good omen, pray fairly (sometimes to be silent)		κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot
		ναύτης, sailor
		ῥμος, anchorage
		παιάνισμός, chanting of the paean, or solemn song; sailors' chanty
		Lat. <i>animus</i>)

¹ ε-verbs which are disyllables uncontracted, as πλέω, only contract those forms where two ε's come together: πλέω, πλέεις, πλέει, πλέετον, πλέετον, πλέομεν, πλέετε, πλέουσι(ν). The same is true of them when compounded: δια-θέω etc.

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS	κάρω, below νῦν, now ὥς, ὥσπερ, as though ὥς, prep. with acc. to, used of persons ὥς, exclamatory re- lative, how!
πλοῖον, vessel	αἰεί, αἰεί, always	
πλοῦς, voyage	ἄνω, above	
	ἔτι, still, yet	
αἰστος, prosperous, lucky	ἤδη, already	
ὅμοιος, like	εὐθὺς, straightway	
οὐριος, favourable	κατὰ μικρόν, little by little	
σφοδρὸς, strong, violent	κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον, about the ship	

READING LESSON

I. ἔχαιρον τὸ πρῶτον, ὅρων τὴν θάλατταν, ὄντος ἐν τῷ ὄρμῳ ἐπὶ τοῦ πλοίου. ὥς δ' ἔδοξεν οὐριος εἶναι πρὸς ἀναγωγὴν ὁ ἄνεμος, θόρυβος ἦν εὐθὺς κατὰ τὸ πλοῖον, τῶν ναυτῶν διαθείοντων, τοῦ κυβερνήτου κελεύοντος, ἐλκομένων τῶν κάλων· ἡ κεραία περιήγετο, τὸ ιστίον καθέτετο, τὸ πλοῖον ἀπασάλευε, τὰς ἀγκύρας ἀνέσπων, ὁ ῥμος κατελείπετο· τὴν γῆν ὀρώμεν ἀπὸ τοῦ πλοίου κατὰ μικρὸν ἀναχωροῦσαν, ὥσπερ αὐτὴν πλέουσιν. παιανισμὸς ἦν καὶ εὐχή, θεοὺς δ' ἐκάλουν, εὐφημοῦντες αἴσιον τὸν πλοῦν γενέσθαι· ὁ ἄνεμος ἤρπετο σφοδρότερον, τὸ ιστίον ἐκυρτοῦτο καὶ ἔτρεχε τὸ πλοῖον ἤδη.

2. τὸ λεγόμενον τοῦτ' ἐστὶ νῦν· τάνω¹ κάτω, τὰ κάτω δ' ἄνω.

3. ὥς αἰεὶ τὸν ὅμοιον ἀγει θεὸς ὥς τὸν ὅμοιον.

SYNTAX RULE, 12.—The adjective αὐτός is used in the following way:—

(a) Agreeing with a noun it means 'self': αὐτὸς λέγω 'I say it myself'; κτείνουσι τὸν ἀνθρωπον αὐτόν 'they kill the man himself'.

(b) Reflexive in the compound εἰατόν, etc.: αὐτὸς παίει εἰατόν 'he himself strikes himself'.

(c) With article it means, 'the (self) same': ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνθρώπος 'the same man.'

¹ τάνω=τὰ ἄνω.

SYNTAX RULE, 13.—Words meaning 'like,' or 'the same,' take the dative: οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ αὐτὸς ἐκείνῳ 'this man is the same as that.'

CONVERSATION LESSON

1. Tell the story in the present tense, and in the plural.
2. The usual question and answer, varying tense and person.
3. τί λέγεται; τὰ ἄνω κάτω εἶναι λέγεται. τί δ' ἄλλο; τὰ κάτω ἄνω εἶναι, καὶ τοῦτο λέγεται. ἄρα ταῦτό ἐστι τοῦτ' ἐκείνῳ; οὐ ταῦτό, ἀλλ' ὅμοιον.
4. τίς ἄγει; τίς δ' ἄγεται; ποῖ δ' ἄγεται ὁ ὅμοιος; πότε δέ;

THEME.—The ship setting sail.

XI

PRESENT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		λῶμαι	λῶιμην
2.	λῶν	λῶῃ	λῶοιο
3.	λῶέσθω	λῶῃται	λῶοιτο
Dual 2.	λῶέσθον	λῶῃσθον	λῶοισθον
3.	λῶέσθων	λῶῃσθον	λῶοίσθων
Plur. 1.		λῶώμεθα	λῶοίμεθα
2.	λῶέσθε	λῶῃσθε	λῶοισθε
3.	λῶέσθων	λῶῃνται	λῶοιντο

The strong (second) aorist middle is conjugated in the same way:—

γενοῦ γένωμαι γενοίμην γενέσθαι γενόμενος
Note accents in γενοῦ and γενέσθαι.

WEAK (FIRST) AORIST MIDDLE

a-Aorist

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>
Sing. 1.	ἐ-λῶσ-άμην		λῶσ-ωμαι
2.	ἐ-λῶσ-ω	λῶσ-αι	λῶσ-η, etc.
3.	ἐ-λῶσ-ατο	λῶσ-άσθω	
Dual 2.	ἐ-λῶσ-ασθον	λῶσ-ασθον	<i>Optative</i>
3.	ἐ-λῶσ-άσθην	λῶσ-άσθων	λῶσ-αίμην
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λῶσ-άμεθα		λῶσ-αιο, etc.
2.	ἐ-λῶσ-ασθε	λῶσ-ασθε	
3.	ἐ-λῶσ-αντο	λῶσ-άσθων	
	<i>Infim.</i>		<i>Part.</i>
	λῶσασθαι		λῶσάμενος

NEUTER NOUNS IN -μα

stem -ματ-

Sing. N.V.A.	σῶμα, body	Dual σώματα	Plur. σώματα
	G. σώματος		{ σωμάτων
	D. σώματι		{ σώμασι(ν)

These are very common; many of them are the abstract nouns from verb stems, as πρᾶγμα from πράττω.

NEUTER NOUNS IN -ος

stem -εσ-

Sing. N.V.A.	γένος, family, stock, race, kind
G.	γένους
D.	γένει
Dual N.V.A.	γένει
G.D.	γενῶν
Plur. N.V.A.	γένη
G.	γενῶν
D.	γένεσι(ν)

Adjectives compounded with εσ-stems are thus declined:—

		stem εὐγενέσ-	
		M.F.	N.
Sing.	N.	εὐγενής, noble	εὐγενές
	V.	εὐγενές	εὐγενές
	A.	εὐγενῇ	εὐγενές
	G.	εὐγενοῦς	
Dual	N.V.A.	εὐγενεῖ	
	G.D.	εὐγενοῦν	
Plur.	N.V.A.	εὐγενεῖς	εὐγενῇ
	G.	εὐγενῶν	
	D.	εὐγενέσσι(ν)	

These cases all end like γένος except N.V.A. sing., N. plur. masc. The accents differ.

Comparison:—

εὐγενέσ-τερος εὐγενέσ-τατος

Proper names compounded with these stems are thus declined:—

N. Σωκράτης
V. Σώκρατες (note accent)
A. Σωκράτη (or Σωκράτην)
G. Σωκράτους
D. Σωκράτει

A common word τριήρης, 'trireme,' follows the same type (voc. τριήρες or τριήρης).

SYNTAX RULE, 14.—Besides the constructions given in Rule 9 (p. 32), purpose may also be expressed by ὥς with the Future Participle (as ἐλεγεν ὥς βλάψων 'he spoke with a view to hurt'); or sometimes by ὥστε with Infinitive.

VOCABULARY

VERBS			
ἀκμάζω, be in one's prime, be ripe	πατῶ (-ε-), tread	ποτόν, drink	
ἀμελῶ(-ε-), disregard	πλέκω, weave	πρόβατον, sheep	
ἀπο-τείνω, stretch, extend	τρυνῶ (-α-), pluck fruit, take the vintage	σπάργανα, τά, swad-ling-clothes	
ἀπο-τρυνῶ, see τρυνῶ	φέρω, carry, bear	σταφυλή, cluster, bunch, grapes	
ἀπο-φέρω, carry off, take away		τομή, cutting	
βαστάζω, lift, carry	NOUNS		
γενόμενος, aor. part. of γίγνομαι, γενή-σομαι, ἐγενόμην, become	ἀγρός, field, country (cp. ager)	πρόγγυτος, vintage	
ἐγ χέω, pour in	αἶξ, αἶγός, goat	φάος, τό, light	
ἐκ-καθαίρω, cleanse	ἄμπελος, ἡ, vine	ὠφέλεια, help	
ἐμ-βάλλω, put in	ἄρριχος, basket		ADJECTIVES
ἐπ-έγω, pushon, press	γλεύκος, τό, must, new wine	ἀλλήλους (pl.), ἀλλήλω (du.), each other	
ἐπι-σκευάζω, prepare	δρεπάνη, sickle	ἔουινος, containing wine	
ἔρω, creep, go	κιττός, ivy	ξηρός, dry	
ἐφ-ίκοιτο, aor. opt. of ἐφικνοῦμαι, ἐφ-ίγομαι, ἐφίκομην, reach	κλήμα, τό, tendril, branch	μετέωρος, high, up-lifted, raised	
θλίβω, crush	Λέσβος, ἡ, Lesbos	παλαιός, old	
μέλει, impers. with dat. pers. and gen. of thing, care for	ληνός, ἡ, wine-vat, treading-vat	ταπεινός, low	
μετα-δίδωμι, share	λίθος, stone		ADVERBS, ETC.
παρα-σκευάζω, pre-pare	λόγος, ἡ, agnus castus, withy	ἄρτι, just, lately	
	οἶνος, wine (cp. vinum)	ἤδη, already	
	ὀπώρα, autumn, fruit	ἵνα, in order that	
	πίθος, wine-jar	νύκτωρ, by night	

READING LESSON

Vintage

I. Form the Imperative Subjunctive and Optative Middle of verbs in the Vocabulary.

2. ἦδη δ' ὀπώρας ἀκμαζούσης καὶ ἐπείγοντος τοῦ τρυγητοῦ, πᾶς ἦν κατὰ τοὺς ἀγρούς ἐν ἔργῳ· ὁ μὲν ληνοὺς ἐπεσκεύαζεν· ὁ δὲ πλίθους ἐξεκάθαιρεν· ὁ δὲ ἄρριχους ἔπλεκεν· ἔμελέ τινη δρεπάνης μικρᾶς ἐς σταφυλῶν τομήν, καὶ ἐτέρῳ λίθον ἵνα θλίψαι τὰ ἔναινα τῶν σταφυλῶν, καὶ ἄλλῳ λύγρον ξηρᾶς ἵνα ὑπὸ φάους νύκτωρ τὸ γλεῦκος φέροιτο. ἀμελήσαντες οὖν καὶ ὁ Δάφνις καὶ ἡ Χλόη τῶν προβάτων καὶ τῶν αἰγῶν, ὠφέλειαν ἀλλήλοις μεταδίδωσαν. ὁ μὲν ἐβάσταζεν ἐν ἄρριχοις σταφυλᾶς, καὶ ἐπάτει ταῖς ληνοῖς ἐμβαλῶν, καὶ εἰς τοὺς πλίθους ἔφερε τὸν οἶνον. ἡ δὲ τροφὴν παρεσκεύαζε τοῖς τρυγῶσι, καὶ ἐνέχει ποτὸν αὐτοῖς πρεσβύτερον οἶνον, καὶ τῶν ἀμπέλων τὰς ταπεινότερας ἀπετρίγα. πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ κατὰ τὴν Λέσβον ἄμπελος ταπεινὴ, οὐ μετέωρος, καὶ κάτω τὰ κλήματα ἀποτείνει, ἔρπουσα ὥσπερ κιττός· καὶ παιδίον ἂν ἐφίκειτο σταφυλῆς ἄρτι ἐκ σπαργάνων γενόμενον.

Conversation Lesson on the above as usual, using active and passive constructions.

XII

FUTURE MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Passive</i>
Sing. 1.	λύ-σομαι	λυ-θήσομαι
2.	λύ-ση, λύσει	λυ-θήσῃ, -ει
3.	λύ-σεται	λυ-θήσεται
Dual 2.	λύ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
3.	λύ-σεσθον	λυ-θήσεσθον
Plur. 1.	λύ-σομεθα	λυ-θήσομεθα
2.	λύ-σεσθε	λυ-θήσεσθε
3.	λύ-σονται	λυ-θήσονται

Optative, Infinitive, and Participle [but no Subj.] are formed in the same way as in the present :—

λυσοίμην	λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος
λυθησοίμην	λυθήσεσθαι	λυθησόμενος

SYNTAX RULE, 15.—The fut. opt. is never used except in Oblique to represent the Fut. Indic. of Recta in Historic Sequence. Thus: λύσω!—ἐλεγεν ὅτι λύσοι.

VOWEL STEMS IN ι AND υ

	ἡ πόλις <i>stem</i> πολι-	ὁ πῆχυς <i>stem</i> πηχυ-	ὁ ἰχθύς <i>stem</i> ἰχθυ- ¹
Sing.	N. πόλις, city V. πόλι	πῆχυς, forearm, πῆχυν cubit	ἰχθύς, fish ἰχθὺ
	A. πόλιιν	πῆχυιν	ἰχθύν
	G. πόλιεως	πήχεως	ἰχθύος
	D. πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύι
Du. N.V.A.	πόλει	πήχει	ἰχθύε
	G.D. πολέειν	πηχέειν	ἰχθύειν
Plur.	N.V. πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύες
	A. πόλεις	πήχεις	ἰχθύας, ἰχθύς
	G. πόλεων	πήχεων	ἰχθύων
	D. πόλεσι(ν)	πήχεσι(ν)	ἰχθύσι(ν)

ἰχθύς is the commoner type of υ-stem.

SO NEUTER

Sing. ἄστν, ἄστεως, 'city,' etc. | δάκρυ, δάκρυος, 'tear'
Plur. ἄστυ | δάκρυα

SYNTAX RULE, 16.—Extent of time or space is denoted by the accusative; point of time or space by the dative.

SYNTAX RULE, 17.—Acts or states which extend from the past into the present are expressed by the present tense: as

¹ ἰχθύς has υ in disyllabic cases, θ in others,

δέκα ἔτη νοσῶ 'I have been ill for ten years.' So in Latin: *decem annos laboro*.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
ἀν-έρομαι, ask ἀνοηταίνω, be sense- less, foolish	ἀβουλία, foolishness ἀρστοκρατία, aristocracy	ἐλεύθερος, free ἕτερος, one or other of two
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, εἰσέγνομαι, become δια-φθείρω, perf. διέ- φθορα, destroy	γυνή, woman (<i>irreg.</i>) δημοκρατία, democ- racy	θεωρικός, connected with a θεωρία or public show
δρῶ (-α-), do θῶ, sacrifice νομίζω, think ὀρῶ (-α-), see	ἐλευθέρια, τὰ, a sacrifice in thanks- giving for freedom	παντοδαπός, from all sources, of all kinds
κατ-έχω, restrain ξενίζω, entertain (<i>as</i> <i>guest</i>) from ξένος	κύκλος, circle ξένος, stranger, guest	συν-άπας, all together (σύν + ἅπας, a <i>strong form of πᾶς</i>)
πυνθάνομαι, πυν- σομαι, ἐπυθόμην, ask, learn	Ὀλυμπία, Olympia ὄνομα, τό, name πόλις, city	ADVERBS αὐτίκα, at once, for example εἰέν, well then, so be it (<i>note the aspiration</i>)
σύν-εμι, be with ταράττω, confuse, disturb	σκηνή, stage φόρος, tribute χρόνος, time χωρίον, place	ἐκεῖ, there ἐνθάδε, here ἐνταῦθα, here ἔπειτα, then, next after ὅτε, when (<i>rel.</i>) σχεδόν, almost τάχα, perhaps
ὑπο-κρούω, object, in- terrupt, break in		

READING LESSON

1. ἐγὼ δ' ὄνομα τὸ μὲν¹ καθ' ἐκάστην αὐτίκα
λέξω, συνάπασαι δ' εἰς² παντοδαπαὶ πόλεις,
αἱ νῦν ἀνοηταίνουσι πολλὴν ἤδη χρόνον.

¹ The neuter article may be prefixed to any adverbial phrase, making the whole adverbial.

τὸ καθ' ἐκάστην is contrasted with συνάπασαι by the particles μὲν and δέ. It is an adverbial phrase, meaning 'one by one,' the same as καθ' ἐκάστην.

τάχ' ἂν τις ὑποκρούσειεν ὅτι ποτ' ἐνθάδε
νῦν εἰσι κἀνέροιτο· παρ' ἐμοῦ πεύσεται.¹
τὸ χωρίον μὲν γὰρ τόδ' ἐστὶ πᾶν κύκλῳ
'Ολυμπία, τηρδι² δὲ τὴν σκηνὴν ἐκεῖ
σκηνὴν ὅραν θεωρικὴν νομίζετε.

εἰέν. τί οὖν ἐνταῦθα δρώσιν αἱ πόλεις;
ἐλευθέρι' ἀφίκοντο θύσουσαι ποτε,
ὅτε τῶν φόρων ἐγένοντ'³ ἐλεύθεραι σχεδόν.
κᾶπειτ' ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας διέφθορεν⁴
αὐτὰς ξενίζουσ' ἡμέραν ἐξ ἡμέρας
'Αβουλία κατέχουσα πολλὴν ἤδη χρόνον.
γυναῖκε⁵ δ' αὐτὰς δύο ταράττετόν τινα
αἰεὶ συνούσαι· Δημοκρατία θατέρα⁶
ὄνομ' ἐστίν, ἀλλ' Ἀριστοκρατία θατέρα.

EXERCISE

I. Conjugate the Moods of the Future Middle and Passive of ταράττω, ὑποκρούω; and of the Fut. Middle of πυνθάνομαι, γίγνομαι, θύω.

(Other verbs may be chosen from the earlier vocabularies.)

2. τίς πεύσεται; ἐγὼ πεύσομαι. τί δὲ πεύσῃ;
πεύσομαι ὅτι ποτ' εἰσὶν ἐνθάδε αἱ πόλεις. ποῦ δέ
εἰσὶν; ἐνταῦθα ἐν κύκλῳ εἰσὶν αἱ πόλεις. τί δὲ
χωρίον ἐστίν; 'Ολυμπίαν εἶναι νόμιζε δὴ. τί δρώσιν
ἐν 'Ολυμπίᾳ; . . . διὰ τί θύσουσιν; . . . τίς ξενίζει
αὐτάς; τίς ταράττει; . . . τί δρᾷ ἡ 'Αβουλία; etc.

¹ Fut. of πυνθάνομαι.

² -ῖ may be added for emphasis to all forms of the demonstrative pronouns, eliding a final -ε: ὅδε + ῖ = ὅδεῖ.

³ Aor. of γίγνομαι. ⁴ Perfect of διαφθείρω. ⁵ Dual of γυνή (see p. 57).

⁶ Any form of the article which ends in a vowel may contract with the ἐ- of ἕτερος, the compound being aspirated: ὁ ἕτερος = ἄτερος, ἡ ἕτερα = ἀτέρα, τὸ ἕτερον = θάτερον. Forms with consonant ending of course cannot contract (τὴν ἑτέραν for example).

XIII

εἰμί, 'I am'

	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>
Sing. 1.		ᾧ	εἶην
2.	ἴσθι	ῆς	εἶης
3.	ἔστω	ῆ	εἶη
Dual 2.	ἔστων	ῆτων	εἶτων
3.	ἔστων	ῆτων	εἶτων
Plur. 1.		ᾧμεν	εἶμεν
2.	ἔσπε	ῆτε	εἶτε
3.	ἔστων	ᾧσι(ν)	εἶεν

AORIST PASSIVE			
	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Subjunctive Optative</i>
Sing. 1.	ἐ-λύ-θη-ν		λυ-θῶ
2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-ς	λύ-θη-τι ¹	λυ-θῇ-ς
3.	ἐ-λύ-θη	λυ-θή-τω	λυ-θῇ
Dual 2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-τον	λύ-θη-τον	λυ-θῇ-τον
3.	ἐ-λυ-θή-την	λυ-θή-των	λυ-θῇ-τον
Plur. 1.	ἐ-λύ-θη-μεν	λυ-θῶ-μεν	λυ-θεῖ-μεν
2.	ἐ-λύ-θη-τε	λύ-θη-τε	λυ-θῇ-τε
3.	ἐ-λύ-θη-σαν	λυ-θέ-ντων	λυ-θῶ-σι(ν) λυ-θεῖ-εν

	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
	λυ-θῆ-ναι	λυ-θείς, -είσα, -έν

N.B.—The endings of the Aorist Passive are not like the passive endings of the present stem. The endings of the

¹ The original ending was -θι, as in βῆθι, γνῶθι; but it became -τι by dissimilation, to avoid the double aspirate -θη-θι.

Subjunctive and Optative are the same as the whole forms of the Subjunctive and Optative of the verb *to be*, with *θ* prefixed, and may be easily remembered by them.

N.B.—Contracted stems lengthen the stem-character (making η, η, ω):—

ἐ-τιμή-θην ἐ-ποιή-θην ἐ-δουλώ-θην

The strong aorist forms drop the *θ* of the endings, but are otherwise the same: as from κόπτω—ἐ-κόπ-ην, κόπ-ηθι, κοπ-ῶ, κοπ-είην, κοπ-ῆναι, κοπ-είς.

Exactly similar are a number of active strong aorists of which an example or two may be given:—

βαίνω: ἔ-βη-ν, βῆ-θι, βῶ, βάλην, βάς βάσιν βάν (with *α* for *ε* all through);

γινώσκω: ἔ-γινω-ν, γινῶ-θι, γινῶ, γινώην, γινῶ-ναι, γινούς γινούσα γινόν (with *ο* for *ε* all through);

διδράσκω (defective): ἔ-δρα-ν, δρῶ, δράην (with *α*);

φύω (defective): ἔ-φῦ-ν, φύω.

SYNTAX RULE, 18.—Compound negatives following a simple negative strengthen it, as:—οὐχ ὁρᾷ οὐδέεις οὐδεπώποτε 'no one ever sees at all.' (The simple negative must be separated from the rest.) If the order be reversed, two negatives cancel, as:—οὐδέεις οὐχ ὁρᾷ 'no one fails to see.'

SYNTAX RULE, 19.—Verbs implying knowledge or perception take a participle in the predicate instead of an infinitive: ὅδα ὦν 'I know that I am,' ὅδα σ' ὄντα 'I know that you are.' Such are: αἰσθάνομαι 'perceive,' ἀκούω 'hear,' εἰρίσκω 'find,' μανθάνω 'learn,' μέμνημαι 'remember,' ὅδα 'know,' ὁρῶ 'see.'

VOCABULARY

VERBS			
ἀπο-θνήσκειν, -θανού-μαι, ἀπ-έθανον, die	μαί, recognise, learn to know	be able (conjugated δύνη, δύναται, etc., like τίθεμαι, but with the root -α all through)	
βούλομαι, βουλήσο-μαι, wish	διδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, (δός, δῶ, δοίην, δύναι, δούς), give		
γινώσκω, γινώσο-	δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι,		

ἐπιτιμῶ (-α-), blame εὐρίσκω, εὐρίσσω, find θεραπεύω, tend, at- tend	συν-τάττομαι, bar- gain, make a com- pact ὑγιαίνω, be well φωνῶ, speak	συμφορά, misfortune σχολαστικός, pedant, student τρυφή, luxury φθόνος, hate, envy
κατα-λείπω, leave (λείπω, ἔλιπον, or pass. ἔλιπον or ἐλείφθην)	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES
λαλῶ (-ε-), talk, chatter	ἐνόχλησις, annoy- ance	μύριοι, ten thousand μυρίαί, countless οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, none (οὐδέ + εἰς)
νοσῶ (-ε-), be ill	ἐπὶ ἥρεια, insult	ADVERBS, ETC.
πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἐπαθόν, suffer, ex- perience	ιατρός, physician ιερεῖον, victim	ἔπειτα, then εὐθύς, straightway μή, particle used in oaths, by (acc.) οὐδεπώποτε, never ὅταν = ὅτε + ἄν ὑπό (gen.), by, by reason of
πείθω, πείσω, ἐπιθόν, persuade	καιρός, right time, nick of time	
πίνω, πίομαι, ἔπιον, drink	λίθος, stone	
πλουτῶ (-ε-), be rich	μισθός, pay, reward	
προσ-αγορεύω, ad- dress	μίσος, τό, hate, hate- ful thing	
σιτῶ (-ε-), feed	Νιόβη, Niobe	
συμ-παθῶ (-ε-), feel with, sympathise	οὐσῖα, property πράγμα, τό, thing; in pl. sometimes trouble	

READING EXERCISE

1. ἀεὶ τὸ πλουτεῖν συμφοράς πολλὰς ἔχει,
φθόρον τ' ἐπὶ ἥρειάν τε καὶ μῖσος πολὺ,
πράγματα δὲ πολλὰ κάνοχλήσεις μυρίας.
ἔπειτα μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθὺς εὐρέθη θανών,¹
ἄλλοις καταλείψας εἰς τρυφὴν τὴν οὐσίαν.
2. λίθον γενέσθαι τὴν Νιόβην, μὰ τοὺς θεούς,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐπείσθην, οὐδὲ νῦν πεισθήσομαι
ὡς τοῦτ' ἐγένετ' ἄνθρωπος· ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν κακῶν
οὐδὲν λαλήσαι δυναμένη πρὸς οὐδένα,
προσηγορεύθη, διὰ τὸ μὴ φωνεῖν, λίθος.

¹ Aor. of θνήσκει. See Syntax Rule, 19.

3. στρατιῶτα, κοῦκ ἄνθρωπε, καὶ σιτούμενε
ὥσπερ ἱερεῖον, ἵν' ὅταν ᾗ καιρός, τυχῆς.¹
4. ἐκ τοῦ παθεῖν γίγνωσκε καὶ τὸ συμπαθεῖν.
καὶ σοὶ γὰρ ἄλλος συμπαθήσεται παθών.
5. Σχολαστικός νοσῶν συνετάξατο τῷ ἱατρῷ, εἰ
θεραπευθεῖη, μισθὸν δώσειν.² ὥς οὖν οἶνον πίνοντι
αὐτῷ ἐπέτιμα ἡ γυνή, "βούλει δὲ σὺ," ἔφη, "ὑγιαίνοντα
με τῷ ἱατρῷ δοῦναι³ τὸν μισθόν";

EXERCISE

1. Conjugate the tenses of the Aorist and Future
Passive from ἐπιτιμῶ, θεραπεύω, πείθω, πλουτῶ, σιτῶ,
τάττω, φωνῶ.
2. Conversation upon the reading lesson, e.g. τι
ἔχει τὸ πλουτεῖν; τί γίγνεται θανόντος τοῦ πλουσίου;
τίμη καταλείψει τὴν οὐσίαν; πρὸς τί; τί συνετάξατο
ὁ Σχολαστικός; . . . ποῖός τις ἐστὶν ὁ στρατιώτης;

XIV

PERFECT TENSE: REDUPLICATION

Reduplication has three forms:—

- (1) If the stems begin with a consonant (except ρ), followed
by a vowel or by λ, μ, ν, ρ (liquids and nasals), prefix the first
consonant with ε, adding the proper endings.

λύ-ω	λέ-λυ-κα
θραύ-ω	τέ-θραυ-κα

N.B.—Aspirates (χ, θ, φ) are reduplicated by their unvoiced
sounds, κ, τ, π.

¹ Aor. Pass. of θέλω, ἐτέθη for ἐτέθη to avoid the double aspirate.

² Fut. Infin. of δίδωμι. ³ Aor. Infin. of δίδωμι.

(2) If the stem begins with two or more consonants (except as above), or with a double consonant (ξ ξ, ψ), or with ρ, prefix ἐ- (doubling the ρ).

πται-ω ἔ-πται-κα
ψαύ-ω ἔ-ψαν-κα
ῥῖπ-τω ἔ-ρριφα

(3) If the stem begins with a vowel, augment as for the imperfect:—

ἄγγελ-λω ἤγγελ-κα

ACTIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	
Sing 1. λέ-λυ-κα	ἐ-λε-λύ-κη	λελύκω, -κης, etc.
2. λέ-λυ-κα-ς	ἐ-λε-λύ-κη-ς	OPTATIVE
3. λέ-λύ-κει(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει(ν)	λελύκοιμι, -οις, etc.
Dual 2. λε-λύ-κα-τον	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει-τον	INFINITIVE
3. λε-λύ-κα-τον	ἐ-λε-λυ-κέι-την	λελυκέναι
Plur. 1. λε-λύ-κα-μεν	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει-μεν	PARTICIPLE
2. λε-λύ-κα-τε	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει-τε	
3. λε-λύ-κᾱσι(ν)	ἐ-λε-λύ-κει-σαν -κει-σαν	λελυκώς

Contracted verbs lengthen the stem-character as for future and aorist (α-stems and ε-stems have η, ο-stems ω):—

τε-τίμη-κα πε-ποίη-κα δε-δούλω-κα

There are two Perfects, as two Aorists: one, called the Strong or Second Perfect, being formed straight from the Strong Root. Very few verbs have both, and when they do, the two usually differ in meaning: the strong perfect being intransitive.

Example:—

γίγνομαι: γέγον-α, γέγονας, etc. γεγόνᾱσι(ν)

PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE

<i>stem</i>	λελυκοτ	λελυκυια	λελυκοτ
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
A.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
G.	λελυκότος	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότος
D.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖα	λελυκότι
Dual N.A.	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότε
G.D.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκότων
Plur. N.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
A.	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα
G.	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖων	λελυκότων
D.	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

The principal parts of a Verb are: Present, Future, Aorist, and Perfect—λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, ἔλυκα.

The paradigm of a given tense consists of the first form of each mood in the conjugate scheme, as: ἔλυσα λύσον λύσω λύσαιμι λύσαι λύσας. These are also called Cognate Forms.

EXERCISE

Form and conjugate the Perfect from:—

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	παιδεύω, instruct
κελεύω, bid	πιστεύω, believe	ἱκετεύω, beseech
κλῆγώ, shut	κωλύω, hinder	στεφανῶ (-ο-), crown
θύω, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant	στερῶ (-ε-), deprive

STEMS IN -ν: THIRD DECLENSION

Some of these stems have a long vowel throughout, some a short vowel.

		stem ελλην	stem λιμεν
Sing.	N.V.	"Ελλην, Greek	ὁ λιμήν, harbour
	A.	"Ελληνα	λιμένα
	G.	"Ελληνος	λιμένος
	D.	"Ελληνι	λιμένι
Dual N.V.A.	"Ελληνε	λιμένε	
	G.D.	"Ελληνων	λιμένων
Plur.	N.V.	"Ελληνες	λιμένες
	A.	"Ελληνας	λιμένας
	G.	"Ελλήνων	λιμένων
	D.	"Ελλησι(ν)	λιμέσι(ν)

So δελφίς 'dolphin,' δελφίνος, d. pl. δελφῖσι(ν). Similarly these stems in -ων- and -ον-:—

λειμών 'meadow,' λειμώνος, λειμῶσι(ν).
 γειτών 'neighbour,' γειτόνος, γειτόσι(ν).

OTHER STEMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The declension of other stems is similar; the genitive case will show whether the vowel be long or short. Thus:—

ὁ θήρ 'beast,' θηρός, θηρσί(ν)—(ρ-stem).
 ὁ ῥήτωρ 'orator,' ῥήτορος, ῥήτορσι(ν)—(ρ-stem).
 ὁ ἅλς 'salt,' ἁλός, ἁλσί(ν)—(the only λ-stem).
 ὁ αἶξ 'goat,' αἰγός, αἰγί(ν)—(guttural stem).
 ὁ γύψ 'vulture,' γυψός, γυψί(ν)—(labial stem).
 ὁ, ἡ φυγάς 'fugitive,' φυγάδος, φυγάσι(ν)—(dental stem).
 ὁ θής 'serf,' θητός, θησί(ν)—(dental stem). Like this are declined all the abstract nouns in -της formed from adjectives: as ἡ χρηστότης 'honesty,' χρηστότης.

IRREGULAR NOUNS (THIRD DECLENSION)

N. Ζεός, cp. Iūp-piter (for Iovs-)

V. Ζεῦ

A. Δία

G. Διός

D. Διί

		stem ναυ	stem γρᾱν	stem γυναικ
Sing.	N.	ναῦς	γρᾱς	γυνή
	V.	ναῦ	γρᾱῦ	γύναι
	A.	ναῦν	γρᾱν	γυναικα
	G.	νεώς	γρᾱός	γυναικός
	D.	νηί	γρᾱί	γυναικί
Du. N.V.A.	νῆε	γρᾱε	γυναικε	
	G.D.	νεῶν	γρᾱῶν	γυναικῶν
Plur.	N.V.	νῆες	γρᾱες	γυναικες
	A.	ναῦς	γρᾱς	γυναικας
	G.	νεῶν	γρᾱῶν	γυναικῶν
	D.	ναυσί(ν)	γρᾱυσί(ν)	γυναιξί(ν)

βοῦς, 'ox,' 'cow'

		stem βου
Sing.	N.	βοῦς
	V.	βοῦ
	A.	βοῦν
	G.	βοός
	D.	βοί
Dual		βοῦ
		βοῦ
Plur.		βοῦς
		βοῦς
		βοῦς
		βοῦς

SPECIAL RULE FOR ACCENTS.—In monosyllables of the third declension, the final is accented in gen. and dat. cases.

SYNTAX RULE, 20.—*The Gnomic Aorist*. The aorist tense is used to express habit or general rule.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

ῥῥω (ἀείδω), ῥω, sing, crow	κατ-ορύττω, -ορύξω, etc., dig down, bury, plant	αὐλὸν, ὅ, a hollow
ἀκούω, ἀκούομαι, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, hear	κλῶ (-α-), κλάσω, ἔκλασα, pluck, break off	βοῦδον, ox, cow, dimin. of βοῦς
ἀνα-φέρω, uplift	λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, take	βουκόλος, herdsman
ἀρῶ (-ο-), ἀρόσω, ἡροσα, plough	λικμῶ (-α-), winnow	γαλήνη, calm
βοῶ (-α-), βοήσω, ἐβόησα, cry out	νέμω, tend (cattle, etc.)	γείτων, -ονος (ὁ, ἡ), neighbour
δέχομαι, δέξομαι, ἐδέξαμην, receive	οἶδα (οἶσθα, οἶδε), know	γυνή, γυναῖκός, woman
δοκῶ (-ε-), δόξω, ἔδοξα, δεδόκηκα, think, seem (δοκεῖ, impers. it seems good)	ὀρῶ (-α-), ὄψομαι, εἶδον, ἑώρακα, ὠφθην, see	κελευστὴς, coxswain
δόξω, 2nd sing. imperat. aor. act. of δίδωμι	πλέω, πλείομαι, ἔπλευσα, πέπλευκα, sail	κώπη, oar
δρῶ (-α-), δράσω, ἔδρασα, δέδρακα, do	συρίζω, whistle, play on pipes	μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, (cp. martyr)
εἶωθα (perf. with pres. meaning), be wont or used	τρέφω, θρέψω, ἔθρεψα, τέτροφα, feed, rear	μιμητής, imitator
ἐκ-πίπτω, aor. ἐξ-έπεσον, fall out, be cast or sent ashore	ὑπερ-βάλλω, surpass	ναύτης, sailor
ἐπείγω, urge (impf. ἡπειγον); ἐπέγομαι, hasten	ὑπóκειμαι, lie beneath	ὄργανον, instrument
ἐρέτω, row	φθέγγομαι, φθέγγομαι, utter a voice or sound	πέδιον, plain
ἐσθίω, ἔδομαι, ἔφαγον, ἐθήδοκα, eat		πρόβατον, sheep
ἡτῶ (-α-), ἡσώ, etc., overcome		σίτος, corn
		τράγος, he-goat
		φυτὸν, plant
		χορός, body of dancers or singers
		ψόδη, song

ADVERBS

ἐρρωμένος, strongly
ἐν ᾧ (χρόνῳ), while
ἰδίᾳ, separately
ὁμοφώνως, in harmony

ADJECTIVES	ADJ. of
ἄμεμπτος, -ον, blameless	ναυτικός, ναύτης
διπλάσιος, double	νέος, young, fresh
κοίλος, hollow	οἶος, as; οἶός τε, able (with infin.)
λοιπός, left, remaining	πεντήκοντα, fifty
	σαφής, clear

ADJ. of	ADJ. of
ναυτικός, ναύτης	τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν), so
νέος, young, fresh	great, (so many)
οἶος, as; οἶός τε, able (with infin.)	τριπλάσιος, 3000
πεντήκοντα, fifty	(τρίς, 'thrice')
σαφής, clear	φθῆλος, miserable, contemptible

READING LESSON

Sailors' Chanties

Ἐσθίωντων δ' αὐτῶν ναὺς ὠφθ¹ παραπλεύουσα. ἄνεμος μὲν οὐκ ἦν, γαλήνη δ' ἦν καὶ ἐρέττειν ἐδόκει· καὶ ἥρεττον ἐρρωμένως· ἡπείροντο γάρ. οἶον οὖν εἰώθασι ναῦται δρᾶν ἐς καμάτων ἀμέλειαν, τοῦτο κάκεῖνοι δρῶντες τὰς κόπας ἀνέφερον. εἰς μὲν αὐτοῖς κελυστῆς ναυτικὰς ἦδεν ὠδὰς, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ὥσπερ χορός, ὁμοφώνως κατὰ καιρὸν τῆς ἐκείνου φωνῆς ἐβόων. ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτα ἔπραττον, πολλὴ μὲν ἠκούετο βοή, σαφὴ δ' ἐξέπιπτεν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὰ τῶν κελυστῶν ἄσματα. κοῖλος γὰρ τῷ πεδίῳ αὐλὸν ὑποκείμενος, καὶ τὴν ἡχὴν εἰς αὐτὸν ὥς ὄργανον δεχόμενος, πάντων τῶν φθεγγομένων μμητὴν φωνὴν ἀποδίδωσιν, ἰδίᾳ μὲν τῶν κωπῶν τὴν ἡχὴν, ἰδίᾳ δὲ τὴν φωνὴν τῶν ναυτῶν.

A Proposal of Marriage

ἐμοὶ δὸς Χλὸν γυναικα. ἐγὼ καὶ συρίζειν οἶδα καλῶς, καὶ κλᾶν ἄμπελον, καὶ φυτὰ κατορύττειν· οἶδα καὶ γῆν ἀροῦν, καὶ λικμῆσαι πρὸς ἄνεμον. ἀγέλην δ' ὅπως νέμω μάρτυς Χλὸν· πεντήκοντ' αἶγας παραλαβὼν

¹ See ὁρῶ in Vocab.

διπλασίους πεποίηκα· ἔθρεψα καὶ τράγους μεγάλους καὶ καλούς. καὶ νέος εἰμὶ καὶ γείτων ὑμῶν ἄμεμπτος. τοσοῦτον δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερβάλλων οὐδὲ δώρους ἡττηθήσομαι. ἐκείνοι δώσουσιν αἰγας καὶ πρόβατα καὶ ζεύγος φαύλων βοείων, καὶ σῖτον οὐδ' ἀλεκτρίονας οἷόν τε θρέψαι. παρ' ἐμοῦ δ' αἶδε αἱ τρισχίλια δραχμαί.

CONVERSATION as usual on the above pieces.
 Suggestions: ποῖος ἦν ὁ οὐρανός; αἰθρία δὴ· ἄρ' ἄνεμος ἦν; τί ἐφαίνετο; πότε; πῶς ἐπορεύετο; τί ἐποίουν οἱ ναῦται; διὰ τί; πῶς ἤκουσεν ὁ Δάφνις; τί οἶδε Βουκόλος; τί ἔχει; τί ζητεῖ; πόσους αἰγας ἔχει; τί δώσει; πρὸς τί;

The Weather.

An exercise may here be made on the weather with the following materials:—

οὐρανός 'sky,' 'climate,' ἀήρ 'air,' αἰθρία 'clear weather,' νεφέλη 'cloud' (adj. νεφελώδης), ὁμίχλη 'mist,' ἀστράπτω, ἀστράψω, ἡστραψα 'lighten,' *subst.* ἀστραπή.

βροντῶ (-α-), βροντήσω, ἐβρόντησα 'thunder,' *subst.* βροντή.

νίφει, νίψει, ἐνιψέ(ν) 'it snows,' *subst.* νιφετός, χιόν.

ὕω, ὕσω, ὕσα 'rain,' *subst.* ὕετος.

λάμπει ἥλιος· φέγγει σελήνη.

τῆμερον 'to-day,' χθές or ἐχθές 'yesterday,' αὔριον 'to-morrow.'

τῆτες 'this year,' πέρυσσι(ν) 'last year,' προπερύσι(ν) 'the year before last,' ἐς νέωτα 'next year.'

'Ago': compare τρίτον ἤδη ἔτος 'two years ago.'

'After': μετά c. acc.

XV

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE PERFECT STEM

INDICATIVE

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Sing. 1.	λέλυ-μαι	ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	
2.	λέλυ-σαι	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σο	λέ-λυ-σο
3.	λέλυ-ται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-το	λέ-λύ-σθω
Dual 2.	λέλυ-σθον	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
3.	λέλυ-σθον	ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	λέ-λύ-σθων
Plur. 1.	λέλυ-μεθα	ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	λέ-λυ-σθε
2.	λέλυ-σθε	ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-σθων
3.	λέλυ-νται	ἐ-λέ-λυ-ντο	λέ-λύ-σθων

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
λέ-λύ-σθαι	λε-λυ-μένος
(note accent)	(note accent)

The subj. and opt., if wanted, are formed by combining the participle with the subj. and opt. of εἶμι 'to be':—

λελυμένος ὦ, λελυμένοι ὦσιν, λελυμένος εἴην, etc.

Some verbs form a future perfect from this stem: λείσομαι 'I shall have loosed for myself' or 'I shall have been loosed,' conjugated like λύσομαι.

Contracted stems have the same endings: τετίμη-μαι, πεποίη-μαι, δεδούω-μαι.

THIRD DECLENSION: SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS

Sing.		ὁ πατήρ, 'father'	ὁ ἀνήρ, 'man'
		stem πατερ, πατρ	stem ἀνερ, ανδρ
	N.	πατήρ	ἀνήρ
	V.	πάτερ	ἄνερ
	A.	πατέρα	ἄνδρα
G.		πατρός	ἀνδρός
	D.	πατρί	ἀνδρί
Dual N.V.A.		πατέρε	ἄνδρε
	G.D.	πατέρουν	ἀνδροῦν
Plur.	N.V.	πατέρες	ἄνδρες
	A.	πατέρας	ἄνδρας
	G.	πατέρων	ἀνδρῶν
	D.	πατράσι(ν)	ἀνδράσι(ν)

Like πατήρ are declined μήτηρ 'mother,' θυγατήρ 'daughter,' γαστήρ 'stomach.' These accent oxytone in the gen. and dat. singular; ἀνήρ in all numbers like the monosyllables.

THE IRREGULAR VERBS εἶμι 'BE' AND εἶμι 'GO.' The conjugation of εἶμι 'be' has already been given, except the future:

ἔσομαι, ἔση, ἔσται, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον, ἐσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται. Opt. ἐσόμεν, ἔσοιο, etc.

εἶμι is used in a future sense; for the present tense use ἔρχομαι.

	Future	Imperfect	Imperative
Sing.	1. εἶ-μι	ἦ-α	
	2. εἶ	ἦ-εισθα	ἦ-θι
	3. εἶ-σι(ν)	ἦ-ει(ν)	ἦ-τω
Dual	2. ἦ-τον	ἦ-τον	ἦ-τον
	3. ἦ-τον	ἦ-την	ἦ-των
Plur.	1. ἦ-μεν	ἦ-μεν	
	2. ἦ-τε	ἦ-τε	ἦ-τε
	3. ἦ-ασι(ν)	ἦ-σαν, ἦ-εσαν	ἦ-όντων

	Subjunctive	Optative	Infinitive
Sing.	1. ἦ-ω	ἦ-οιμι	ἦ-έναι
	2. ἦ-ης	ἦ-οις	
	3. ἦ-η	ἦ-οι	Participle
Dual	2. ἦ-ητον	ἦ-οιτον	ἦ-ών, ἦ-ούσα, ἦ-όν
	3. ἦ-ητον	ἦ-οίτην	
Plur.	1. ἦ-ωμεν	ἦ-οιμεν	
	2. ἦ-ητε	ἦ-οιτε	
	3. ἦ-ωσι(ν)	ἦ-οιεν	

EXERCISE.—Form and conjugate the perfect passive tenses of:

παύω, check	πορεύω, transport	πιστεύω, trust
παιδεύω, teach	κελεύω, bid	κωλύω, hinder
κλήω, shut	θύω, sacrifice	φυτεύω, plant
ἱκετεύω, pray		

SYNTAX RULE, 21 (cp. 19).—The participle, used to complete the sense with verbs of knowing and feeling, is also used with τυγχάνω 'I chance,' κινδυνεύω 'I happen,' παύω 'I check,' παύομαι 'I cease,' λανθάνω 'I escape notice' (*fallo*), φθάνω, 'I anticipate,' εἰρίσκω 'I find': as εἵτυχον ὧν 'I chanced to be,' ἔλαθεν ἰδών 'he saw it unobserved,' φθάνει ἐλθόν 'he comes in first,' like οἶδα ὧν 'I know that I am.'

SYNTAX RULE, 22.—Verbs of hindering, forbidding, and the like, generally take μή with the dependent infinitive, as: ἀπέειπον μὴ ἐλθεῖν 'I told him not to come.'

VOCABULARY

VERBS		
ἄγχω, ἄγξω, throttle	ἀπο-χωρῶ (-ε-), retire	ἀρπάζω, ἀρπάσσω, seize
ἀπ-αγορεύω, -σω, touch	ἄπτομαι, ἀψομαι,	ἡρπασα, ἡρπάσσω, seize
ἀπέειπον, forbid	ἡψάμην, touch	ἄπτω, ἄξω, ἡξω, rush
ἀπο-δημῶ (-ε-), be away or abroad	(gen.)	ἀφείθην, aor. pass. of ἀφίημι
	ἀριστῶ (-α-), break-fast	

ἀφ-ειμένος, <i>perf. part. pass. of</i>	ἐν-τιθέμενος, <i>aor. part. mid. of</i>
ἀφίημι, let go	ἐν-τίθημι, put in
ἀφ-αυρῶ (-ε-), carry off; αἰρῶ, αἰρήσω, εἶλον, ἤρηκα	κατα-βάλλω, throw down
βούλομαι, βουλῆ-σονται, wish	κατα-λαμβάνω, find, catch
γεωργῶ (-ε-), farm	κατα-λείπω, leave
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γεγένη-μαι or γέγονα, become	καθ-ορῶ, catch sight of
διατῶμαι (-α-), dwell (<i>from</i> δῶατα, 'daily life,' <i>cf.</i> <i>dies</i>)	παύ-ομαι, cease (<i>with part.</i>)
δια-φενύω, flee in different directions	πίνω, drink
δι-έβησαν, 3rd <i>pl. aor. indic. act. of</i>	οἰκῶ (-ε-), dwell
δια-τίθημι, treat	τύπτω, strike
εἶδον, <i>aor. of</i> ὁρῶ, 'see'	τυγχάνω, happen
ἐκ-φέρω, ἐκ-φορῶ(-ε-), carry out	
ἐπ-εω-ερχομαι, come in upon	
ἐπ-αν-ήκω, return, come back	
ἐπ-εω-πηδῶ (-α-), leap in upon	
ἐπ-έχω, <i>aor. ἐπέχον, stop, intrans.</i>	

READING LESSON

Γεωργῶ μεν πρὸς τῷ ἵπποδρομῳ, καὶ οἰκῶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐκ μεираκίου. ὁ οὖν Θεόφημος καὶ Εὐεργος ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ, εἰσελθόντες εἰς τὸ χωρίον, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ᾗξαν. ὥς δὲ οὗτοι διαφεύγουσιν αὐτούς,

καὶ ἄλλος ἄλλη ἀπεχώρησεν, ἐλθόντες εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ καταβαλόντες τὴν θύραν τὴν εἰς τὸν κῆπον φέρουσαν, καὶ ἐπέσειλθόντες ἐπὶ τὴν γυναῖκά μου καὶ τὰ παιδιά, ἐξεφορήσαντο ὅσα ἔτι ὑπόλοιπά μοι ἦν σκεύη ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις, ἔτυχεν ἡ γυνὴ μου μετὰ τῶν παίδων ἀριστώσα ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ. καὶ μετ' αὐτῆς τίτθη τις ἐμὴ γεγεννημένη πρεσβύτερα, ἄνθρωπος εὖνους καὶ πιστή, καὶ ἀφειμένη ἐλευθέρα ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ἐμοῦ. συνώκησε δὲ ἀνδρὶ, ἐπειδὴ ἀφείθη ἐλευθέρα. ὥς δ' οὗτος ἀπέθανε, καὶ αὐτὴ γράψ ἦν, καὶ οὐκ ἦν αὐτῇ ὁ θρέψων, ἐπανήκεν αὐτῇ ὥς ἐμέ. ἐν ᾧ δ' ἐγὼ ἀπεδμήμουν, τῇ γυναικὶ βουλομένη ἦν τοιαύτην οἰκουρὸν μετ' αὐτῆς με καταλιπεῖν. ἀριστῶντων δ' ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ, ὥς ἐπεισπηδῶσιν οὗτοι, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν αὐτάς, καὶ ἥρπασον τὰ σκεύη, αἱ μὲν ἄλλαι θεράπαιναι (ἐν τῷ πύργῳ γὰρ ἦσαν, οὐπὲρ διατῶνται) ὥς ἤκουσαν τῆς κραυγῆς, κλήρουσι τὸν πύργον, καὶ ἐνταῦθα μὲν οὐκ εἰσῆλθον, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης οἰκίας ἐξέφερον σκεύη, ἀπαγορευούσης τῆς γυναικὸς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι αὐτῶν. οἱ δ' οὐχ ὅπως ἐπέσχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς τίτθης τὸ κυμβίον λαβούσης, ἐξ οὗ ἔπινε, καὶ ἐνθεμένης εἰς τὸν κόλπον, ἵνα μὴ οὗτοι λάβουσι, ἐπειδὴ εἶδεν ἔνδον ὄντας αὐτούς, κατιδόντες αὐτὴν οὕτω διέθεσαν ἀφαιρούμενοι τὸ κυμβίον Θεόφημος καὶ Εὐεργος ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ οὐτοσί, ὥστε ὕφαιμοι μὲν οἱ βραχίονες καὶ οἱ καρποὶ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτῆς ἐγένοντο, ἀμυχὰς δὲ ἐν τῷ τραχήλῳ εἶχεν ἀγχομένη. εἰς τοῦτο δ' ἦλθον πονηρίας, ὥστε, ἕως ἀφείλιντο τὸ κυμβίον ἐκ τοῦ κόλπου αὐτῆς, οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο ἄγχοντες καὶ τύπτοντες τὴν γράν.

CONVERSATION

Questions and answers on the story. It may be then told as by the old woman, or by Theophemus, or by a servant; in the past tense also.

With this and the last exercise a THEME may be composed: Country Life in Greece.

XVI

CONSONANTAL VERB-STEMS

Hitherto we have had to do chiefly with verbs which add their endings to vowel-stems; when the stems end in a consonant there is generally an *assimilation* of the two to each other. The rule is, that Breathed and Voiced Sounds must not come together; and that an aspirate makes both these kinds like itself. Thus we have:—

λέγ-ω λεκ-τός ἐλέχ-θην
βλάβ-η βλάπ-τω ἐβλάφ-θην
ὀκ-τώ ὀγ-δοος ἐπ-τά ἔβ-δομος

Before μ :—

βλάβ-η βέβλαμ-μαι
τύπ-τω τέτυμ-μαι
πλέκ-ω πέπλεμ-μαι

Dentals are dropped before κ and ς :—

πιθ-: πείθ-ω πεί-σω πέπει-κα

Before other consonants they become ς (by *dissimilation*):—

πιθ-: πισ-τός ἐπίσ-θην πέπεισ-μαι

Nasals are assimilated partially to labials and gutturals, wholly to liquids:—

ἐμ-βάλλω ἐγ-καλῶ
συλ-λαμβάνω συρ-ράπτω

Gutturals + ς become ξ :—

λέγ-ω λέξω, πλέκ-ω πλέξω, βρέχ-ω βρέξω

Labials + ς become ψ :—

βλαβ- βλάψω, τρέπ-ω τρέψω

Irregularities exist, which must be learnt as they come. Nasal and liquid stems, as those in $-\xi$, have special rules.

PERFECT ACTIVE.—Guttural¹ and labial stems often aspirate the stem final in the perfect. The following will show the types:—

ACTIVE

<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
πλέκ-ω	πλέξω	πέπλεχ-α
βλάπ-τω	βλάψω	βέβλαφ-α
τρίβ-ω	τρίψω	τέτριφ-α
πείθ-ω	πέισω	πέπει-κα
πράττω	πράξω	
	(older πράσσω)	

PASSIVE

<i>Aorist (Weak)</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
ἐπλέχ-θην	πέπλεγ-μαι	πεπλέχ-θαι
ἐβλάφ-θην	βέβλαμ-μαι	βεβλάφ-θαι
ἐτρίφ-θην	τέτριμ-μαι	τετριφ-θαι
ἐπέισ-θην	πέπεισ-μαι	πεπέισ-θαι
ἐπράχ-θην	πέπραγ-μαι	πεπράχ-θαι

Note.—The 3rd pl. perf. and pluperf. passive of consonantal stems are formed by adding $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$ or $\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ to the participle. This is done because the regular form would be hard to pronounce, as: $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\nu\tau\alpha\iota$. In old Greek this ν is sometimes weakened to α , $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$; but this looks like a singular form, and so dropped out of use, as confusing.

¹ Verbs in ($-\tau\tau\omega$ $-\sigma\sigma\omega$) are guttural stems.

PERFECT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE OF
CONSONANT STEMS

	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>
Sg. 1.	πέπλεγμαi	ἐπεπλέγμην		πεπλέχθαι
2.	πέπλεξαι	ἐπέπλεξο	πέπλεξο (note accent)	
3.	πέπλεκται	ἐπέπλεκτο	πεπλέχθω	
Du. 2.	πέπλεχθον	ἐπέπλεχθον	πέπλεχθον	
3.	πέπλεχθον	ἐπεπλέχθην	πεπλέχθων	<i>Participle</i>
Pl. 1.	πεπλέγμεθα	ἐπεπλέγμεθα		πεπλεγμένος
2.	πέπλεχθε	ἐπέπλεχθε	πέπλεχθε (note accent)	
3.	πεπλεγμένοι εἰσίν(ν)	πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	πεπλέχθων	

	<i>Inf.</i>
Sg. 1.	πέπεισμαι
2.	πέπεισαι
3.	πέπεισται
Du. 2.	πέπεισθον
3.	πέπεισθον
Pl. 1.	πεπείσμεθα
2.	πέπεισθε
3.	πεπεισμένοι εἰσίν(ν)

	<i>Inf.</i>
Sg. 1.	τέτρίμμαι
2.	τέτρίψαι
3.	τέτρίπται
Du. 2.	τέτρίφθον
3.	τέτρίφθον
Pl. 1.	τετρίμμεθα
2.	τέτρίφθε
3.	τετρίμμενοι ἦσαν

	<i>Inf.</i>
Sg. 1.	ἐπεπείσμην
2.	ἐπέπεισο
3.	ἐπέπειστο
Du. 2.	ἐπέπεισθον
3.	ἐπέπεισθον
Pl. 1.	ἐπεπείσμεθα
2.	ἐπέπεισθε
3.	πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν

	<i>Part.</i>
Sg. 1.	πέπεισθον
2.	πέπεισθον
3.	πέπεισθον
Du. 2.	πέπεισθον
3.	πέπεισθον
Pl. 1.	πεπείσμενος
2.	πέπεισθε
3.	πεπεισθων

	<i>Part.</i>
Sg. 1.	τέτρίψο
2.	τέτρίψο
3.	τέτρίπτο
Du. 2.	τέτρίφθον
3.	τέτρίφθον
Pl. 1.	τετρίμμενος
2.	τέτρίφθε
3.	τετρίφθων

VERBS IN -μι (See page 35)

Imperfect Indicative Active

Sing. 1.	ἐ-τί-θη-ν	ἐ-δί-δουν	ἴ-στα-ν
2.	ἐ-τί-θεις	ἐ-δί-δους	ἴ-στα-ς
3.	ἐ-τί-θει	ἐ-δί-δου	ἴ-στη
Dual 2.	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	ἴ-στα-τον
3.	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἴ-στά-την
Plur. 1.	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἴ-στα-μεν
2.	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἴ-στα-τε
3.	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἴ-στα-σαν

The other moods are :—

Imperative: τίθει, τίθeto, . . . τίθέντων
δίδου, δίδoτω, . . . διδόντων
ἴστη, ἱστάτω, . . . ἱστάντων

Subjunctive: τιθῶ, τιθῆς, . . . τιθῶσι(ν)
διδῶ, διδῶς, . . . διδῶσι(ν), (ο being the
root vowel)

ιστῶ, ἱστῆς, . . . ἱστῶσι(ν)
Optative: τιθείην, τιθείης, . . . τιθείην
διδοίην, διδοίης, . . . διδοίην
ἱσταίην, ἱσταίης, . . . ἱσταίην

ἴημι is like τιθ-ημι.

The Aorists of these four verbs are irregular. In τίθημι, ἴημι, and δίδωμι the singular is weak, and the dual and plural strong. The singular also ends in -κα, not -σα.

Thus: ἔθηκα, ἔθηκας, ἔθηκε(ν), ἔθετον . . . ἔθεσαν
ἔδωκα, -κας, -κε(ν), ἔδοτον . . . ἔδοσαν
ἦκα, ἦκας, ἦκε, εἶπον . . . εἶσαν

ἴστημι has both aorists in full, but they differ in meaning :
ἔστησα 'I placed,' ἔστην, ἔστης . . . ἔστησαν 'I stood.'

The other moods are:—

<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Infjn.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
θές, θέτω . . . θέντων	θῶ	θείην	θεῖναι	θείς, θεῖσα, θέν
δός, δότω . . . δόντων	δῶ	δόην	δούναι	δούς, δούσα, δόν
ἔς, ἔτω . . . ἔντων	ῶ	εῖην	εῖναι	εἰς, εἶσα, ἔν
στήθι, στήτω . . .	στήω	στάην	στήναι	στάς, στάσα, στάν
στάντων				

The imperative is irregular.

NOUNS IN -εύς: THIRD DECLENSION

A large class of nouns denoting agent ends in -εύς.

stem βασιλευ, king

Sing.	N. βασιλεύς
	V. βασιλεῦ
	A. βασιλέᾱ
	G. βασιλέως
	D. βασιλεῖ
Dual N.V.A.	βασιλεῖ
G.D.	βασιλέων
Plur.	N.V. βασιλῆς
	A. βασιλέας
	G. βασιλέων
	D. βασιλεῦσι(ν)

EXERCISE.—Decline like this: χαλκεύς 'smith,'
ἵππεύς 'horseman,' ἱερεύς 'priest,' γονεύς 'parent.'

stem μεγα-, μεγαλο-, μεγαλη

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	μέγας, great	μεγάλη	μέγα
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου, etc.	μεγάλης, etc.	μεγάλου, etc.

SYNTAX RULE, 23.—Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive, as in Latin.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS	
ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡγαγον, lead	ἀηδών, -όνος, ἦ, nightingale	πούς, ὅ, ποδός, <i>d. pl.</i>
ἀνα-βλύζω, bubble up	ἀνάθημα, τό, offering	ποσίν, foot
ἀνα-ζητῶ (-ε-), seek	ἄνθος, τό, flower	ποιμήν, -ένος, shepherd
ἀνα-κειμαι, be dedicated (<i>see κείμει</i>)	ἄντρον, cave	σιωπή, silence
ἀνα-μνησκω, -μνήσω, remind; <i>mid.</i> remember	αὐλός, flute	σύριγξ, σύριγγος, syrinx, Pan's pipes
ἄρχω <i>or</i> ἀρχομαι, begin (ἀρχή, beginning)	αὐχὴν, -ένος, ὅ, neck	σχήμα, τό, form, shape, guise
ἀπ-άρχομαι, to make a beginning of (<i>gen.</i>)	γάλα, γάλακτος, τό, milk	ῥόδον, τό, ῥόδον, water
γυμνῶ (-ο-), lay bare	γαυλός, milk-pail	Χλόη, Chloe
ἔθελω, wish, ἔθελω, wish, etc.	γῆ, earth	χιών, ἦ, snow
ἐρεθίζω, ἐρεθίσω, provoke, chal-	Δάφνις, -ιδος, ὅ, Daphnis	χορεύω, dance
lenge	δρόμος, running	
εὐρίσκω, εὐρίσκω, find	δρῦς, δρυός, ἦ, oak	ADJECTIVES
θερμαίνω, warm	ἔαρ, ἦρος, τό, spring-time	ἀν-υπόδητος, unshod (ὑπόδημα, τό, shoe)
καθίζω, καθέδουμαι, ἐκάθισα, sit	Ζέφυρος, west wind	γυμνός, bare, naked
κεῖμαι, lie (<i>perfect in form</i>)	ζῶμα, τό, girdle	λίθινος, of stone (λίθος)
μειδῶ (-α-), smile	ἱζύς, -ύος, ἦ, waist	μυλακός, soft
νέμω, <i>aor.</i> ἐνεῖμα, tend	ἰόν, violet	νέος, young, fresh
ὀρχοῦμαι (-ε-), dance	κάλαμος, pipe, reed	περιφερής, vaulted, arched, round
ρέω, flow	λειμών, -ώνος, ὅ, meadow	πρεσβύς, old (-πρεπος, -ύατος)
ὑπ-ανθῶ (-ε-), begin to flower	λόχη, bush, thicket	ADVERBS, ETC.
ὑπο-φθέγγομαι, utter, voice	μειδῶμα, τό, smile	ἄρτι, lately, just
	νάρκισσος, narcissus-flower	ἔνδοθεν, within
	νομέυς, herdsman	ἔξωθεν, without
	νομή, pasturage	ἐντεῦθεν, after that, from there
	νοτίς, -δος, ἦ, moisture	εὐθύς, straightway
	νύμφη, nymph	ἤδη, already
	οἶς, οἶός (ὅ, ἦ), sheep	καὶ ὁῖ καί, and in particular
	ὀφρύς, -ύος, ἦ, brow	πρό (<i>gen.</i>), before, in front of
	Πάν, Πάνος, Pan	ῥωπερ, as
	πέτρα, rock	
	πηγή, spring of water	
	πίτυς, πίτυος, ἦ, pine	
	πόα, ἦ, grass	

READING LESSON

Springtime

I

"Ἦδη δὲ ἦρος ἀρχομένου καὶ τῆς μὲν χιόος λυομένης, τῆς δὲ γῆς γυμνουμένης καὶ τῆς πώας ὑπανθούσης, οἳ τ' ἄλλοι νομῆς ἦγον τὰς ἀγέλας ἐς νομὴν καὶ δὴ καὶ Δάφνις καὶ Χλόη. εὐθὺς οὖν δρόμος ἦν ἐπὶ τὰς Νύμφας καὶ τὸ ἄντρον, ἐντεῦθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Πᾶνα καὶ τὴν πίτυν, εἴτ' ἐπὶ τὴν δρύν, ὑφ' ἣν καθίζοντες τὰς ἀγέλας ἔνεμον. ἀνεξήτησαν δὲ ἄνθρωποι ἐθέλοντες στεφανῶσαι τοὺς θεούς. τὰ δ' ἄρτι ὁ Ζέφυρος τρέφων καὶ ὁ ἥλιος θερμαίνων ἐξῆγεν· ὅμως δὲ εὐρέθη καὶ ἴα καὶ νάρκισσος καὶ ὅσα ἦρος πρῶτα γίγνεται. ἡ μὲν Χλόη καὶ ὁ Δάφνις ἀπ' αἰγῶν καὶ ἀπ' οἴων ἔπινον γάλα νέον· ἀπῆρξαντο καὶ σύριγγος, ὥσπερ τὰς ἀηδόνας ἐς τὴν μουσικὴν ἐρεθίζοντες· αἱ δ' ὑπεφθέγγοντο ἐν ταῖς λόχμας, ὥσπερ ἀναμνησκόμεναι τῆς ὥδης ἐκ μακρᾶς σιωπῆς.

II

Νυμφῶν ἄντρον ἦν, πέτρα μεγάλη, τὰ ἔνδοθεν κοίλη, τὰ ἔξωθεν περιφερής· ἐνῆν δὲ ἀγάλματα τῶν Νυμφῶν αὐτῶν λίθινα, ὧν πόδες ἀνυπόδητοι, χεῖρες εἰς ὤμους γυμναί, κόμαι μεχρὶ τῶν αὐχένων λελυμένας, ζῶμα περὶ τὴν ἰξύν, μεδίαμα περὶ τὴν ὀφρύν, τὸ πᾶν σχῆμα χορεία ἦν ὀρχουμένων. ἐκ δὲ τῆς πηγῆς ὕδωρ ἀναβλύζον ἔρρει, ὥστε καὶ λειμὼν πάνυ καλὸς ἦν πρὸ τοῦ ἄντρον, πολλῆς· καὶ μαλακῆς πώας ὑπὸ τῆς νοτίδος τρεφομένης. ἀνέκειντο δὲ καὶ γαυλοὶ καὶ αὐλοὶ καὶ σύριγγες καὶ κάλαμοι, πρεσβυτέρων ποιμένων ἀναθήματα.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above extracts.

An exercise may be made on the same lines as in Ex. XIV., describing the natural conditions of springtime; after it has been done in class it should be written as a THEME: See also Ex. IV.

XVII

The verb οἶδα 'I know' is perfect in form but present in meaning (like *cognovi*).

	Present Perfect	Past	Imperative
Sing. 1. οἶδ-α	ἤδη		
2. οἶσ-θα	ἤδησ-θα		ἴσ-θι
3. οἶδ-ε(ν)	ἤδ-ει(ν)		ἴσ-τω
Dual 2. ἴσ-τον	ἤσ-τον		ἴσ-τον
3. ἴσ-τον	ἤσ-την		ἴσ-των
Plur. 1. ἴσ-μεν	ἤσ-μεν		ἴσ-τε
2. ἴσ-τε	ἤσ-τε		ἴσ-των
3. ἴσ-ασι(ν)	ἤσαν		

	Subjunctive	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Sing. 1. εἶδ-ῶ	εἶδ-ῆς	εἶδ-έην	εἶδ-έναι	
2. εἶδ-ῆς	εἶδ-έης			
3. εἶδ-ῆ	εἶδ-έῃ			
Dual 2. εἶδ-ῆ-τον	εἶδ-ῆ-τον	εἶδ-έιτον	εἶδ-έναι	εἶδ-ώς, εἶδ-νία, εἶδ-ός
3. εἶδ-ῆ-τον	εἶδ-έιτον			
Plur. 1. εἶδ-ῶ-μεν	εἶδ-έιμεν			
2. εἶδ-ῆ-τε	εἶδ-είτε			
3. εἶδ-ῶ-σι(ν)	εἶδ-είεν			

Future: εἴσομαι, εἴσῃ . . . εἴσονται

N.B.—Dental before dental becomes σ ; hence $\sigma\iota\sigma\theta\alpha$, $\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon$, etc.

$\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ 'I say.' For pres. and imperf. see p. 139.

Imperative: $\phi\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}$ -τω . . . $\phi\acute{\alpha}$ -ντων

Subjunctive: $\phi\acute{\omega}$, $\phi\eta\acute{\varsigma}$. . . $\phi\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota(\nu)$

Optative: $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\nu$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\varsigma$. . . $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\nu$

IRREGULAR CONTRACTIONS IN η

A few common contracted verbs in $-\acute{\alpha}\omega$ conjugate with η wherever the others have α : as $\xi\acute{\omega}$, $\xi\eta\varsigma$, $\xi\eta$ 'live,' $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\omega}$ 'I am hungry,' $\delta\iota\psi\acute{\omega}$ 'I thirst,' $\chi\rho\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\eta\acute{\nu}$, $\chi\rho\eta\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha\iota$ 'use' (dat.).

VERBS IN $-\nu\mu\mu\iota$

A few Verbs end in $-\nu\mu\mu\iota$. These are conjugated thus:—

Pres. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}\mu\iota$, $-\nu\bar{\nu}\varsigma$, $-\nu\bar{\nu}\sigma\iota(\nu)$, $-\nu\nu\tau\omicron\nu$, $-\nu\mu\mu\epsilon\nu$, $-\nu\nu\tau\epsilon$, $-\nu\acute{\upsilon}\delta\alpha\sigma\iota(\nu)$.

The suffix $-\nu\bar{\nu}$ runs through the present system.

Imperf. $\epsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}\nu$, $-\nu\bar{\nu}\varsigma$, $-\nu\bar{\nu}$, $-\nu\nu\tau\omicron\nu$. . . $\epsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\nu\nu\sigma\alpha\nu$.
Imper. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}$, $-\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$. Subj. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}\omega$, $-\eta\varsigma$, etc. Opt. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}\omicron\mu\iota$, Infin. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}\acute{\iota}\alpha\iota$, Part. $\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\nu\bar{\nu}\acute{\varsigma}$.

SYNTAX RULE, 24.—As has been explained (Rule p. 32), general expressions are made by adding $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ to a relative, and putting the verb in the subjunctive mood. In historic sequence the $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ may be dropped, the verb becoming optative. Thus the expression for *indefiniteness in the past* (indefinite time, place, number, etc.) is a *Relative with the Optative*.

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota\tau\omicron$ = 'if ever it happened' (pres. or fut. $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$).

$\acute{\omicron}\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\omicron\iota$ = 'whoever came' (pres. or fut. $\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\eta$).

$\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau'$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\iota$ = 'whenever he saw' (pres. or fut. $\acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$).

SYNTAX RULE, 25.— $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ is either conjunction or adverb. As an adverb, it is followed by infinitive; as a conjunction, it does not affect the construction. Thus:—

$\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\eta\nu$ $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ $\theta\alpha\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\xi\epsilon\nu$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma$ 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (natural result).

$\omicron\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\eta\nu$ $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\alpha\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}\xi\omicron\nu$ 'he was so beautiful that all admired him' (fact).

The infinitive is used when the result is natural or to be expected.

VOCABULARY

VERBS	NOUNS
$\acute{\alpha}\nu$ - $\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$, kindle	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\omega\iota\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $-\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , men's rooms
$\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, <i>aor. part.</i>	$\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau\omega\nu$, $-\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, neighbour
<i>act. of $\acute{\alpha}\nu$-$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$, 'rising'</i>	$\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\omega\iota\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $-\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , women's rooms
$\acute{\alpha}\nu$ - $\acute{\omicron}\gamma\bar{\nu}\mu\iota$, $-\acute{\omicron}\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$, open	$\delta\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}\pi\bar{\nu}\nu\omicron\nu$, supper
$\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}$, open	$\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $-\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , window
$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ - $\sigma\beta\epsilon\nu\bar{\nu}\mu\iota$, $-\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, pretend	$\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , key
$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ - $\sigma\beta\epsilon\nu\bar{\nu}\mu\iota$, $-\sigma\beta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, extinguish	$\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\tau\tau\eta\varsigma$, thief
$\sigma\theta\eta\nu$, cry	$\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\acute{\xi}$, η , $-\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, ladder, stair
$\beta\omicron\omega$ ($-\alpha$), cry	$\lambda\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\nu\omicron\varsigma$, light
$\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, $\delta\epsilon\eta\sigma\tau\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\eta\sigma\epsilon(\nu)$; $\delta\epsilon\eta$, $\delta\epsilon\omicron\iota$, <i>imperf.</i> , it is necessary	$\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\omicron\nu$, <i>dim.</i> of $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, house
$\delta\iota\alpha\iota\tau\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ ($-\alpha$), dwell	ADVERBS, ETC.
$\delta\upsilon\sigma\kappa\omicron\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu\omega$, fret, be peevish	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, above
$\eta\kappa\omega$, I have come, am arrived	$\acute{\alpha}$ - $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma$ - $\delta\omicron\kappa\eta\tau\omega\varsigma$, unexpectedly
$\theta\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, nurse	$\delta\upsilon\varsigma$, as a <i>prefix</i> = Lat. <i>male</i>
$\kappa\alpha\theta\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omega$, $-\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\omega$, sleep	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\omega\delta\acute{\iota}$, when, since (<i>rel.</i>)
$\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ - $\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\nu\omega$, come down; $\beta\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\nu$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\kappa\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$, on purpose
$\kappa\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, bid	$\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, down
$\kappa\alpha\theta\upsilon\nu\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, risk, happen	$\nu\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omega\rho$, at night
	$\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$, often
	$\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$, later

READING LESSON

Οἰκίδιον ἐστὶ μοι διπλὸν, ἵσα ἔχον τὰ ἄνω τοῖς κάτω, κατὰ τὴν γυναικωνῆτιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρωνῆτιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὸ παιδίον ἐγένετο ἡμῶν, ἡ μήτηρ αὐτὸ ἐθήλαζεν· ἵνα δὲ μή, ὅποτε λούσθαι δέοι, κινδυνεύῃ κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καταβαίνουσα, ἐγὼ μὲν ἄνω διηγάμην, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες κάτω. καὶ οὕτως ἤδη συνειθισμένον ἦν, ὥστε πολλάκις ἡ γυνὴ ἀπῆει κάτω καθευδήσουσα ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα μὴ βοᾷ. καὶ ταῦτα πολὺν χρόνον οὕτως ἐγένετο. προΐοντος δὲ τοῦ χρόνου, ἤκου μὲν ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐξ ἀγροῦ, μετὰ δὲ τὸ δεῖπνον τὸ παιδίον ἐβόα καὶ ἐδυσκόλανε, ὑπὸ τῆς θεραπαίνης ἐπίτηδες λυπούμενον, ἵνα ταῦτα ποιῇ· ἦν γὰρ κλέπτῃς ἔνδον, ἐκείνης συνειδυίας· ὥστερον γὰρ ἅπαντα ἐπυθόμην. καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν γυναικα ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον ὡς τὸ παιδίον, ἵνα παύσῃται κλαῖν. ἡ δὲ ἀναστᾶσα καὶ ἀπιούσα προστίθησι τὴν θύραν, προσποιουμένη παῖξεν, καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἐφέλκεται. καγὼ ἐκάθειδον ἄσμενος, ἥκων ἐξ ἀγροῦ. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, ἤκεν ἐκείνῃ καὶ τὴν θύραν ἀνέφωξεν. ἐρομένου δέ μου τί αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν, ἔφασκε τὸν λύχνον ἀποσβεσθῆναι τὸν παρὰ τῷ παιδίῳ, εἴτα ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἀνάψαι.

CONVERSATION

Question and answer on the above.

An exercise may now be made on the acts of daily life, for which some words have been given in Exercise. As a specimen take this :—

Κάρολε, ἀνοῖξον τὴν θυρίδα· τί δράς; CHARLES (speaking as he does it). ἀνοίγνυμι (ἀνοίγω) τὴν θυρίδα. τί ἔδρασας; ἀνέφωξα τὴν θυρίδα. Γουλιέλμε, τί ἔδρασεν ὁ Κάρολος; WILLIAM. ἀνέφωξε τὴν θυρίδα ὁ Κάρολος.

Κύριλλε, τί φησὶν ὁ Γουλιέλμος; ἀνοῖξαι τὴν θυρίδα φησὶ τὸν Κάρολον (or ὅτι ἀνέφωξεν). So with κλήσον τὴν θύραν, καταβῆθι (κατάβα) κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καὶ φέρε μοι τὸ βιβλίον, etc. τί δράσεις; ποῖ πορεύσῃ; and other questions at discretion.

The following verses may be found useful as material for similar conversations, in conjunction with wall-pictures of a domestic kind.

In the Kitchen

τρίπους, χύτρα, λυχνεῖον, ἀκταία, βάθρον, σπόγγος, λέβης, σκαφεῖον, ὄλμος, λήκυθος, σπυρίς, μάχαιρα, τρυβλίον, κρατήρ, ῥαβίς.

In the Pantry

ἔτνος, φακῇ, τάριχος, ἰχθύς, γογγυλὶς, σκόροδον, κρέας, θύννειον, ἄλμη, κρίμμνον, σκόλυμος, ἐλαία, καππαρίς, βολβός, μύκης.

In the Store-room

ἄμης, πλακοῦς, ἐντιλτος, ἔτριον, ῥόα, ῥόν, ἐρέβινθος, σησάμη, κοπτή, βότρυς, ἰσχάς, ἄπιος, πέρσεια, μῆλ', ἀμύνδαλα.

tripod, pipkin, lampstand, marble ball, stand, sponge, cauldron, bowl, kneading-trough or roller, oil-flask, basket, knife, cup, mixing-bowl, needle.

soup, lentils or pea-soup, dried fish, fish, turnip, garlic, meat, tunny, brine, onion, artichoke, olive, caper, bulb, mushroom.

milk-cake, flat-cake, fish-cake, honey-cake, pomegranate, egg, pulse, sesame, pounded sesame, grapes, dried fig, pear, Egyptian persea-fruit, apples, almonds.

XVIII

LIQUID AND NASAL VERBS

Verbs with liquid and nasal stems shorten the stem vowel (if possible) and have a contracted ending in the Future Active and Middle. The Weak or First Aorist has a long vowel or diphthong and no -σ-. Note the accents.

φαίν-ω	φαν-ῶ	ἐ-φην-α	φαν-οῦμαι	ἐ-φην-άμην
κρίν-ω	κριν-ῶ	ἐ-κρῖν-α	κριν-οῦμαι	ἐ-κρῖν-άμην
ἀγγέλ-ω	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἡ-γγελ-α	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι	ἡ-γγελ-άμην
φθείρ-ω	φθερ-ῶ	ἐ-φθειρ-α	φθερ-οῦμαι	ἐ-φθειρ-άμην

ACTIVE

Indicative	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Sg. 1. φανῶ	φανόην	φανέν	φανών, φανοῦσα,
2. φανείς	φανοίης		φανόν
3. φανεῖ	φανοίη		φανούντα, etc.
Du. 2. φανείτον	φανοίτον		
3. φανείτων	φανοίτων		
Pl. 1. φανοῦμεν	φανοίμεν		
2. φανείτε	φανοίτε		
3. φανοῦσι(ν)	φανοίεν		

MIDDLE

Indicative	Optative	Infinitive	Participle
Sg. 1. φανοῦμαι	φανοίμην	φανείσθαι	φανοῦμενος
2. φανεῖ	φανοῖο		
3. φανείται	φανοῖτο		
Du. 2. φανείσθον	φανοῖσθον		
3. φανείσθην	φανοῖσθην		
Pl. 1. φανοῦμεθα	φανοίμεθα		
2. φανείσθε	φανοίσθε		
3. φανοῦνται	φανοῖντο		

EXERCISE.—Conjugate these tenses from the Verbs given above; also from τείνω 'stretch,' τεύω, αἰσχύνω 'disgrace,' αἰσχυνῶ, σημαίνω 'signal, show,' σημαίνῶ, δυσχεραίνω 'be impatient,' δυσχεραίνῶ.

ADJECTIVES IN -υς

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.			
N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
A.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
G.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέας
D.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ
Dual N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε
G.D.	ἡδέεων	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέεων
Plur.			
N.V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
A.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέα
G.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδέων
D.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

COMPARATIVES IN -ων

	M. F.	N.
Sing. N.V. ἡδίων		ἡδίων
A. ἡδύονα, ἡδέω		ἡδύν
G. ἡδύονος		
D. ἡδύονι		
Dual N.V.A. ἡδύονε		
G.D. ἡδύονον		
Plur. N.V. ἡδύονες, ἡδύους		ἡδύονα, ἡδέω
A. ἡδύονας, ἡδύους		ἡδύονα, ἡδέω
G. ἡδύόνων		
D. ἡδύοσι(ν)		

Second Type of Comparison (most of the words are irregular in some way):—

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ἡδύς	ἡδέων	ἡδιστος
αἰσχρός	αἰσχίων	αἰσχιστος
ἀγαθός	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
κακός	κακίων	κάκιστος
καλός	καλλίων	καλλιστος
πολύς	πλείων	πλείστος
μέγας	μείζων	μέγιστος
ράδιος	ράδιων	ράστος

EXERCISE.—Decline the Comparatives in this list.

A few common Verbs make their imperfect with initial *ει*, not *η*: as *ἐχω* *εἶχον*, *ἐλκω* *ἐλκον* (also aor. *ἐλκυσα*).

SYNTAX RULE, 26.—Wishes referring to present or past time are expressed by

- (1) *εἴθε* + Imperfect Indicative for present time.
εἴθε + Aorist Indicative for past time.

(2) (ὥς) ὥφελον (-ες, -εν), etc., with Present Infinitive for present time.

(ὥς) ὥφελον (-ες, -εν), etc., with Past Infinitive for past time.

εἴθ' ἦν, *εἴθ' ἐγένου*:

(ὥς) ὥφελεν εἶναι, (ὥς) ὥφελες γενέσθαι.
 Negative *μή*.

VOCABULARY

N.B.—If a Compound Verb is not in this list, look out its Parts.

VERBS	NOUNS
ἀλιεύω, fish (<i>from</i>)	ἄγκιστρον, hook
ἀλιεύς, fisher	ἄγρα, chase, hunt
ἀπ-αρτῶ (-α-), -αρή- σω, <i>perf.</i> <i>pass.</i>	ἄλλος, τό, grove of trees
-ήρτημαι, fasten to (ἀπό or ἐξ)	ἄpros, loaf of bread
ἀσκῶ (-ε-), practise, deck out; <i>perf.</i>	βρόχος, noose
<i>pass.</i> ἡσκημαι	δέκτυον, net
δέδοικα, <i>perf.</i> with <i>pres. meaning</i> , fear	κάλαμος, rod
δι-αιρῶ: αἰρῶσω, ἐίλον, <i>part.</i> ἐλών,	κύων, ὅς, ἡ, dog; κύνα, κυνός, etc.
pull apart, open	κόπη, oar
διελόντα, <i>see fore- going</i>	λαγός, hare
ἐλκω, ἐλξω, ἐλκυσα, draw, drag	λίνος, string
ἐν-εστῶσης, <i>perf.</i>	λουτρόν, bath
<i>part. act. from</i>	νήττα, duck
ἴστημι, στήσω, ἔστησα, ἔστην, ἔστηκα: <i>short</i>	νοῦς, mind
<i>part. ἐστώς, ἐστῶσα, ἐστώς, 'standing',</i>	ὀβολός, a small silver coin
ἐν-ηβῶ (-α-), enjoy oneself in	οἶκος, ἡ, dwelling
(<i>see 604</i>)	οἶνος, wine
	ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, ὅς, ἡ, bird
	παράδεισος, ἡ, park
	παράλιᾶ, beach
	στέγη, roof
	στῆθος, τό, breast
	τέρψις, ἡ, enjoyment

	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS AND PRE-POSITIONS
τέχνη, art	δέύτερος, second (cp. <i>Deuteronomy</i>)	ἀνά, up (<i>acc.</i>)
τράπεζα, table	εὐ-λίμενος, -ον, with good harbours	κατά, along (<i>acc.</i>), down from (<i>gen.</i>)
φρήν, ἡ, φρενός, mind	θνητός, mortal	μετά, after (<i>acc.</i>), with (<i>gen.</i>)
φύη, bodily nature, stature, growth	λεπτός, light	παρά, along (<i>acc.</i>), from (<i>gen.</i>), beside (<i>dat.</i>)
φύσις, ἡ, nature	μετ-οπωρινός, of autumn	περί, round, about (<i>acc., gen., dat.</i>)
ῥῆμα, season	πλείων, -ον, more	πάλιν, again, back
	πλούσιος, rich	ποτέ, sometimes
	πρόσκωπος, -ον, at the oars	
	τέταρτος, fourth	
	τρίτος, third	
	χειμέριος (<i>m. f.</i>), -ον (<i>m.</i>), stormy, wintry	
	φίλος, friendly	

ADJECTIVES

ἄγριος, wild
 ἄδολος, -ον, sincere, honest
 ἄριστος, best
 ἀσφαλής, -ές, safe

A PLEASURE TRIP

Νέοι τινὲς πλούσιοι, ναὺν μικρὰν καθελκύσαντες καὶ οἰκέτας προσκώπους καθίσαντες, τοὺς ἀγροὺς περιέπλεον τοὺς παραθαλαττίους. εὐλίμενός τε γὰρ ἡ παραλία καὶ οἰκίσουν ἡσκημένη πολλὰς, καὶ λουτρὰ συνεχῆ, καὶ παράδεισοι καὶ ἄλλα· τὰ μὲν φύσεως ἔργα, τὰ δ' ἀνθρώπων τέχνη· πάντα ἐνηβῆσαι καλά. παραπλέοντες οὖν καὶ προσορμίζομενοι, κακὸν μὲν ἐποίουν οὐδέν, τέρψεις δὲ πολλὰς εἶχον, ποτὲ μὲν ἀγκίστροις καλάμων ἀπηρητημένοις ἐκ λίνου λεπτοῦ ἰχθύς ἀλιεύοντες, ποτὲ δὲ κυσὶ καὶ δικτίοις λαγῶς λαμβάνοντες. καὶ δὴ καὶ ὀρίθων ἄγρας ἐμέλησεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἔλαβον βρόχοις χήνας ἀγρίους καὶ νήπτας· ὥσθ' ἡ τέρψις αὐτοῖς καὶ τραπέζης ὠφέλειαν παρείχεν· εἰ δέ τινος προσέδει, παρὰ τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ἐλάβανον, πλείους τῆς ἀξίας ὀβολοὺς καταβάλλοντες. ἔδει δὲ μόνον ἄρτου καὶ οἴνου καὶ στέγης· οὐ γὰρ

ἀσφαλὲς ἐδόκει μετοπωρινῆς ὥρας ἐνεστώσης ἐνθαλαττεύειν· ὥστε καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀνεῖλκον ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, νύκτα χειμέριον δεδοικότες.

CONVERSATION

After the usual question and answer an exercise may be made up in class on a Day in the Country, or a Picnic, or a Hunt; to be written out afterwards as home work.

The coinage may also be taught by the following phrases:

τὸ μὲν τάλαντον ἔχει ἐξήκοντα μνᾶς, ἡ δὲ μνᾶ δραχμὰς ἑκατόν, ἡ δὲ δραχμὴ ὀβολοὺς ἑξ.

QUESTIONS:—πόστον μέρος ἐστὶ δραχμῆς ὁ ὀβολός; etc.

SKOLIA (convivial songs)

I

εἴθ' ἐξῆν ὅποιος τις ἦν ἕκαστος,
 τὸ στήθος διελόντ', ἔπειτα τὸν νοῦν
 ἐσιδόντα, κλήσαντα πάλιν,
 ἀνδρα φίλον νομίζεν ἀδόλῳ φρενί.

II

ὕγαινευ μὲν ἄριστον ἀνδρὶ θνητῷ,
 δεύτερον δὲ φύην καλὸν γενέσθαι,
 τὸ τρίτον δὲ πλουτεῖν ἀδόλως,
 καὶ τὸ τέταρτον ἡβᾶν μετὰ τῶν φίλων.

XIX

DENTAL VERB STEMS.—Verbs in -άζω and -όζω drop the dental before σ or κ, and it becomes σ before θ or μ.

φράζω, φράσω, ἔφρασα, πέφρακα, ἐφράσθην, πέφρασμαι.

Verbs in -ίζω form the future -ιώ (contracted), conjugated like φανῶ :—

νομίζω, νομιῶ (νομοίην, νομιεῖν, νομιῶν), but ἐνόμισα, etc.

CONTRACTED VERB STEMS.—The subjunctive and optative are thus formed :—

ACTIVE

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subj.} \text{ τιμῶ, τιμᾶς, τιμᾷ, like indicative} \\ \text{Opt.} \text{ τιμῶην, τιμῶης, etc., τιμῶην} \end{array} \right.$

$\epsilon \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ποιῶ, ποιῆς, ποιῇ, etc.} \\ \text{ποιούην, ποιούης, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

$\omicron \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{δηλῶ, δηλοῖς, δηλοῖ, δηλῶτον, etc., with } \omega \\ \text{δηλούην, δηλούης, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE

$\alpha \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τιμῶμαι, τιμᾶ, like indicative} \\ \text{τιμῶμην, τιμῶο, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

$\epsilon \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ποιῶμαι, ποιῇ, etc.} \\ \text{ποιούμαι, ποιούο, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

$\omicron \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{δηλῶμαι, δηλοῖ, δηλῶται, etc., with } \omega \\ \text{δηλούμαι, δηλοῖο, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

τάλας 'wretched' and μέλας 'black' are thus declined :—

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V. τάλᾱς	τάλανα	τάλανα	τάλαν
A. τάλαν	τάλαναν	τάλαναν	τάλαν
G. τάλανος	ταλαίνης	ταλαίνης	τάλανος
D. τάλανι	ταλαίνῃ	ταλαίνῃ	τάλανι
Dual N.V.A. τάλανε	ταλαίνᾱ	ταλαίνᾱ	τάλανε
G.D. τάλανον	ταλαίναν	ταλαίναν	ταλάνινον
Plur. N.V. τάλανες	τάλαναι	τάλαναι	τάλανα
A. τάλανας	ταλαίνας	ταλαίνας	τάλανα
G. τάλάνων	ταλαινῶν	ταλαινῶν	ταλάνων
D. τάλασι(ν)	ταλαίνας	ταλαίνας	τάλασι(ν)

Comparison : τάλας, ταλάντερος, ταλάντατος

EXERCISE.—(1) Conjugate the future act. and mid. of κομίζω 'carry,' 'convey,' φροντίζω 'think.'

(2) Conjugate the subjunctive and optative present act. and mid. of any verbs taken from the vocabularies.

SYNTAX RULE, 27.—Verbs of saying which imply feeling of any kind tend to take μή as their negative when an infinitive follows. Otherwise the negative of the Recta remains. Verbs of swearing always have μή as the negative of the thing sworn.

SYNTAX RULE, 28.—A verbal notion may be paraphrased by the verbal noun with ποιῶμαι : as λόγους ποιῶμαι = λέγω. [The active ποιῶ, if used, has always a different sense.]

VOCABULARY

VERBS	ἀξιώ (-ο-), claim	aor. mid. perished, -όλωλα str.
ἀγῶ, lead away as prisoner	ἀπ-εσθίω, eat away	perf. I am undone
ἀδικῶ (-ε-), do wrong	ἀπ-όλλυμι, -ολῶ,	
αἰτιῶμαι (-α-), accuse	-ώλεσα, -ολώλεκα, destroy : -ωλόμην	

βλαστάνω, βλαστήσω, ἐβλαστον, grow	παιδεύω, instruct, train	ναύτης, sailor
δέω, δίσσω, ἔδισα, bind	πᾶραιμι, be present	οἶκος, pity
δια-κείμαι, -κέισομαι, be situated, be in any condition (<i>with adverbs</i>), subj. κείμαι, opt. κείμην, also	τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, ἔδραμον, δεδράμηναι, run	ὄρος, τό, hill
ἐσθίω, eat: ἔδομαι, ἔδιδόκα, ἔφαγον	ἔδραμον, δεδράμηναι, run	πληγή, blow
θηρῶ (-α-), hunt	ἰλακτῶ (-ε-), bark	πνεῦμα, τό, wind
κατα-βόσκω, cause to feed (<i>mid.</i> feed)	ἵπ-άγομαι, attract	χειμών, -ωνος, storm, winter
κατα-διώκω, pursue		ψάμμος, ἡ, sand
κατα-κλῶ (-α-), break off		
κατα-φρονῶ (-ε-), despise (<i>gen.</i>)		
κατ-ηγχοῶ (-ε-), accuse (<i>gen.</i>)		
ὀμνύμι, ὀμῶμαι, ὥμοσα, ὀμώμοκα, swear (<i>by, acc.</i>)		

NOUNS

ἀκτή, shore	ἀγροῖκος, rustic
βουκόλος, herdsman	Μυτιληναῖος, Mytilenean
δικαιοσύνη, justice	περιττός, excessive, very great
θῆρᾱ, hunt	πονηρός, bad
θύμον, thyme	σαφής, -ές, clear
κῆπος, garden	σύντομος, -ον, brief
κλέος, τό, renown	Χλωρός, green
κόμαρος, ἡ, arbutus	
κυνηγέτης, huntsman	
κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ, dog	ADVERBS, ETC.
κωμήτης, villager	ἢ . . . ἢ, either . . . or
λόγος, ἡ, withy,	οὔδέ, neither, nor,
agnus castus	not even
λύκος, wolf(= <i>lypus</i>)	ὧδε, here, thus

A RUSTIC TRIAL

Δικαστὴν καθίζουσι Φιλητᾶν τὸν βουκόλον· πρεσβύτατος γὰρ ἦν τῶν παρόντων καὶ κλέος εἶχεν ἐν τοῖς κωμηταῖς δικαιοσύνης περιττής. πρῶτοι δὲ κατηγοροῦν οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι σαφή καὶ σύντομα. "Ἠλθομεν εἰς τούτους τοὺς ἀγροὺς θηρᾶσαι ἐθέλοντες. τὴν μὲν οὖν ναῦν λόγῳ χλωρᾷ δήσαντες, ἐπὶ τῆς ἀκτῆς κατε-

λίπομεν· αὐτοὶ δὲ μετὰ τῶν κυνῶν θήραν ἐποιούμεθα. ἐν τούτῳ πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν αἱ αἶγες τούτου κατέλθουσαι, τὴν τε λόγον κατεσθίουσι, καὶ τὴν ναῦν ἀπολύουσιν. ἀνθ' ὧν ἀξιούμεν ἄγειν τούτου πονηρὸν ὄντα βουκόλου, ὃς ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης νέμει τὰς αἶγας ὡς ναύτης."

τοσαῦτα οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι κατηγορήσαν. ὁ δὲ Δάφνης διέκειτο μὲν κακῶς ὑπὸ τῶν πληγῶν, Χλόην δ' ὁρῶν παροῦσαν, πάντων κατεφρόνει, καὶ ὧδ' εἶπεν: "Ἐγὼ νέμω τὰς αἶγας καλῶς. οὐδέποτε ἠτιάσατο κωμότης οὐδὲ εἰς, ὡς ἡ κῆπον τινος αἰξέ ἐμή κατεβοσκήσατο ἡ ἄμπελον βλαστάνουσιν κατέκλασεν· οὔτοι δ' εἰσὶ κυνηγέται πονηροὶ καὶ κύνας ἔχουσι κακῶς πεπαιδευμένους, οἵτινες τρέχοντες καὶ ὑλακτοῦντες κατεδιώξαν αὐτὰς ἐκ τῶν ὁρῶν καὶ τῶν πεδίων ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν, ὥσπερ λύκοι. ἀλλ' ἀπέφαγον τὴν λόγον· οὐ γὰρ εἶχον ἐν ψάμμῳ πόαν ἢ κόμαρον ἢ θύμον. ἀλλ' ἀπώλετο ἡ ναὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος καὶ τῆς θαλάττης. ταῦτα χειμῶνος, οὐκ αἰγῶν, ἔργα ἐστίν."

τούτοις ἐπεδιόκρυσεν ὁ Δάφνης, καὶ εἰς οἶκτον ὑπηγάγετο τοὺς ἀγρικοὺς πολύν· ὥσθ' ὁ Φιλητᾶς ὁ δικαστῆς ὤμνη Πᾶνα καὶ Νύμφας μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν Δάφνιν.

XX

Learn the Middle and Passive of the verbs in -μι.
The Grammar should then be revised from the tables at the end of the book, whilst the pieces in the accompanying Reader are being read day by day.

¹ See *ἐσθίω*.

READING LESSON—WINTER

Γίνεται δὲ χειμὼν Δαφνίδι καὶ Χλόῃ τοῦ πολέμου πικρότερος. ἐξαίφνης γὰρ περιπεσοῦσα χιὼν πολλὴ πᾶσας μὲν ἀπέκλῃσε τὰς ὁδοὺς, πάντας δὲ κατέκλῃσε τοὺς γεωργούς. λάβροι μὲν οἱ χείμαρροι κατέρρεον, ἐπεπήγει δὲ κρύσταλλος· τὰ δένδρα πλήρη ἦν χιόνος, ἡ γῆ πᾶσα ἀφανὴς ἦν πλὴν περὶ πηγὰς που καὶ ρεύματα. οὐτ' ἀγέλην ἐς νομὴν ἦγεν οὐδεὶς, οὐτ' αὐτὸς προῦβαινε τῶν θυρῶν, ἀλλὰ πῦρ καύσαντες μέγα περὶ ὧδ' ἀλεκτρυόνων, οἱ μὲν λόνον ἔστρεφον, οἱ δ' αἰγῶν τρίχας ἔκρεκον, οἱ δὲ παγίδας ὀρύθων ἠργάζοντο. τότε βοῶν ἐπὶ φάτναις φροντὶς ἦν ἄχυρον ἐσθιόντων, αἰγῶν καὶ προβάτων ἐν τοῖς σηκοῖς φυλάδας, ὕδων ἐν τοῖς συφεοῖς βαλάνους. τῇ δὲ Χλόῃ ἀεὶ συνῆν ἡ μήτηρ, ἔριά τε ξαίνειν διδάσκουσα καὶ ἀτράκτους στρέφειν.

COMPENDIUM OF GRAMMAR

THE ARTICLE

	M.	F.	M.
Sing.	N. ὁ	ἡ	τό
	A. τόν	τήν	τό
	G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
	D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Dual	N.A. τῶ		for all genders
G.D.	τοῖν		
Plur.	N. οἱ	αἱ	τά
	A. τοίς	τάς	τά
	G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

FIRST OR α-DECLENSION

(1) *Feminines*

stem	φιλιά, 'friendship'	χωρά, 'land'	τιμῆ, 'honour'	γλωττα, 'tongue'
Sing.	N.V. φιλία	χώρᾱ	τιμῇ	γλωττᾱ
	A. φιλίᾱν	χώρᾱν	τιμῇν	γλωττᾱν
	G. φιλίας	χώρᾱς	τιμῆς	γλωττης
	D. φιλίᾳ	χώρᾳ	τιμῇ	γλωττῇ
Dual	N.V.A. φιλίᾱ	χώρᾱ	τιμῆ	γλωττᾱ
G.D.	φιλίᾱν	χώρᾱν	τιμῆν	γλωττᾱν
Plur.	N.V. φιλίαι	χώραι	τιμαί	γλωτται
	A. φιλίας	χώρας	τιμάς	γλωττάς
	G. φιλίων	χωρῶν	τιμῶν	γλωττῶν
	D. φιλίαις	χώραις	τιμαῖς	γλωτταῖς

(2) *Masculines*

<i>stem</i>	<i>νεανία</i> , m. 'youth'	<i>πολίτα</i> , m. 'citizen'	<i>Χαρμίδη</i>
Sing.	N. <i>νεανίας</i>	<i>πολίτης</i>	<i>Χαρμίδης</i>
	V. <i>νεανιά</i>	<i>πολίτα</i>	<i>Χαρμίδη</i>
	A. <i>νεανίαν</i>	<i>πολίτην</i>	<i>Χαρμίδην</i>
	G. <i>νεανίου</i>	<i>πολίτου</i>	<i>Χαρμίδου</i>
	D. <i>νεανίᾳ</i>	<i>πολίτῃ</i>	<i>Χαρμίδῃ</i>
Dual N.V.A.	<i>νεανία</i>	<i>πολίτᾱ</i>	Dual and plural, if wanted, like the others.
	G.D. <i>νεανίαν</i>	<i>πολίταν</i>	
Plur.	N.V. <i>νεανίαι</i>	<i>πολίται</i>	
	A. <i>νεανίας</i>	<i>πολίτας</i>	
	G. <i>νεανίων</i>	<i>πολιτῶν</i>	
	D. <i>νεανίαυς</i>	<i>πολίταις</i>	

SECOND OR o-DECLENSION

<i>stem</i>	<i>νομο</i> , m. 'law'	<i>δώρο</i> , n. 'gift'
Sing.	N. <i>νόμος</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	V. <i>νόμῃ</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	A. <i>νόμον</i>	<i>δῶρον</i>
	G. <i>νόμου</i>	<i>δῶρου</i>
	D. <i>νόμῳ</i>	<i>δώρῳ</i>
Dual N.V.A.	<i>νόμω</i>	<i>δώρῳ</i>
	G.D. <i>νόμουν</i>	<i>δώρου</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>νόμοι</i>	<i>δῶρα</i>
	A. <i>νόμους</i>	<i>δῶρα</i>
	G. <i>νόμων</i>	<i>δώρων</i>
	D. <i>νόμοις</i>	<i>δώροις</i>

Contracted Nouns

<i>stem</i>	<i>νοο</i> , 'mind'	<i>ὀστέο</i> , 'bone'
Sing.	N. <i>νόος</i>	<i>ὀστέον</i>
	V. <i>νόε</i>	<i>ὀστέον</i>
	A. <i>νόον</i>	<i>ὀστέον</i>
	G. <i>νόου</i>	<i>ὀστέου</i>
	D. <i>νόῳ</i>	<i>ὀστέῳ</i>
Dual N.V.A.	<i>νόω</i>	<i>ὀστέω</i>
	G.D. <i>νόουν</i>	<i>ὀστέουν</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>νοῖ</i>	<i>ὀστέα</i>
	A. <i>νόους</i>	<i>ὀστέα</i>
	G. <i>νόων</i>	<i>ὀστέων</i>
	D. <i>νόοις</i>	<i>ὀστέοις</i>

<i>stem</i>	<i>καλω</i> , 'cable'	<i>ἀνώγειω</i> , 'upper room'
Sing.	N.V. <i>κάλως</i>	<i>ἀνώγειον</i>
	A. <i>κάλων</i>	<i>ἀνώγειον</i>
	G. <i>κάλω</i>	<i>ἀνώγειω</i>
	D. <i>κάλῳ</i>	<i>ἀνώγειῳ</i>
Dual N.V.A.	<i>κάλῳ</i>	<i>ἀνώγειω</i>
	G.D. <i>κάλῳν</i>	<i>ἀνώγειον</i>
Plur.	N.V. <i>κάλῳ</i>	<i>ἀνώγειω</i>
	A. <i>κάλως</i>	<i>ἀνώγειω</i>
	G. <i>κάλων</i>	<i>ἀνώγειον</i>
	D. <i>κάλῳς</i>	<i>ἀνώγειῳς</i>

THIRD DECLENSION

Table of Endings

		<i>M. and F.</i>	
		<i>N.</i>	
Sing.	N.	s or lengthened stem	No ending
	V.	As nom., or stem without strengthening	No ending
Dual N.V.A.	A.	a in consonant stems	No ending
	G.	ν in vowel stems	
Plur.	N.V.	ος	ος
	A.	ι	ι
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	ε	ε
	N.V.	ουν	ουν
Plur.	A.	εις	α
	G.	ας	α
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	ων	ων
	D.	σι(ν)	σι(ν)

Vowel Stems

		πηχυν, 'forearm'		ιχθύν, 'fish'	
Sing.	N.	πόλις	ὁ πῆχυσ	ὁ ἰχθύς	ὁ ἰχθύς
	V.	πόλι	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
Dual N.V.A.	A.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
	G.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
Plur.	N.V.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
	A.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
	N.V.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
Plur.	A.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
	G.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν
	D.	πόλις	πῆχυν	ἰχθύν	ἰχθύν

Neuters

		δακρυ, 'tear'		ἄστν, 'city'	
Sing.	N.V.A.	τὸ δάκρυ	τὸ δάκρυ	τὸ ἄστυ	τὸ ἄστυ
	G.	δάκρυος	δάκρυος	ἄστυος	ἄστυος
Dual N.V.A.	A.	δάκρυα	δάκρυα	ἄστυα	ἄστυα
	G.D.	δάκρυον	δάκρυον	ἄστυον	ἄστυον
Plur.	N.V.A.	δάκρυα	δάκρυα	ἄστυα	ἄστυα
	G.	δάκρυον	δάκρυον	ἄστυον	ἄστυον
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	δάκρυον	δάκρυον	ἄστυον	ἄστυον
	D.	δάκρυον	δάκρυον	ἄστυον	ἄστυον

Diphthongal Stems

		βασιλευ, 'king'		βου, 'ox'		γραυ, 'old woman'	
Sing.	N.	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ βασιλεύς	ὁ βούς	ὁ βούς	ἡ γραῦς	ἡ γραῦς
	V.	βασιλεῦ	βασιλεῦ	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
Dual N.V.A.	A.	βασιλεῖα	βασιλεῖα	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
	G.	βασιλέως	βασιλέως	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
Plur.	N.V.	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῖ	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
	A.	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῖ	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῖ	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
	N.V.	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῖ	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
Plur.	A.	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῖ	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
	G.	βασιλέως	βασιλέως	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῖ	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ
	D.	βασιλεῖ	βασιλεῖ	βού	βού	γραῦ	γραῦ

Consonantal Stems—(r) Gutturals

		φυλάκ, 'guard'		αἰγ, 'goat'		ὄνυχ, 'nail'	
Sing.	N.V.	ὁ φύλαξ	ὁ φύλαξ	ὁ αἰγ	ὁ αἰγ	ὁ ὄνυξ	ὁ ὄνυξ
	A.	φύλακα	φύλακα	αἰγα	αἰγα	ὄνυχα	ὄνυχα
Dual N.V.A.	A.	φύλακος	φύλακος	αἰγός	αἰγός	ὄνυχος	ὄνυχος
	G.	φύλακι	φύλακι	αἰγί	αἰγί	ὄνυχι	ὄνυχι
Plur.	N.V.	φύλακες	φύλακες	αἰγες	αἰγες	ὄνυχες	ὄνυχες
	A.	φύλακα	φύλακα	αἰγας	αἰγας	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	φύλακα	φύλακα	αἰγας	αἰγας	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
	N.V.	φύλακα	φύλακα	αἰγας	αἰγας	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
Plur.	A.	φύλακα	φύλακα	αἰγας	αἰγας	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
	G.	φύλακα	φύλακα	αἰγας	αἰγας	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
Dual N.V.A.	G.D.	φύλακα	φύλακα	αἰγας	αἰγας	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας
	D.	φύλακα	φύλακα	αἰγας	αἰγας	ὄνυχας	ὄνυχας

(2) *Dentals*

<i>stem</i>	<i>θητ, 'seif'</i>	<i>φυγαδ, 'fugitive'</i>	<i>σωματ, 'body'</i>
Sing. N.V.	ὁ θής	ὁ, ἡ φυγάς	τὸ σῶμα
A.	θητα	φυγάδα	σῶμα
G.	θητός	φυγάδος	σώματος
D.	θητί	φυγάδι	σώματι
Dual N.V.A.	θητε	φυγάδε	σώματε
G.D.	θητοῖν	φυγάδων	σώματων
Plur. N.V.	θητες	φυγάδες	σώματα
A.	θητας	φυγάδας	σώματα
G.	θητῶν	φυγάδων	σώματων
D.	θησίν(ν)	φυγάσιν(ν)	σώμασιν(ν)

Stems in -ντ

<i>stem</i>	<i>γυγαντ, m. 'giant'</i>	<i>λεοντ, m. 'lion'</i>	<i>οδοντ, m. 'tooth'</i>
Sing. N.	γύγας	λέων	όδους
V.	(γύγαν)	(λέον)	όδους
A.	γύγαντα	λέοντα	όδοντα
G.	γύγαντος	λέοντος	όδοντος
D.	γύγαντι	λέοντι	όδοντι
Dual N.V.A.	γύγαντε	λέοντε	όδοντε
G.D.	γύγαντων	λέοντων	όδοντων
Plur. N.V.	γύγαντες	λέοντες	όδοντες
A.	γύγαντας	λέοντας	όδοντας
G.	γύγαντων	λέοντων	όδοντων
D.	γύγασιν(ν)	λέονσιν(ν)	όδουσιν(ν)

Stems in Labials

<i>stem</i>	<i>γυπ, m. 'vulture'</i>	
Sing. N.V.	γύψ	
A.	γύπα	Dual γύπε
G.	γύπας	
D.	γύπι	
		Plur. γύπες
		γύπας
		γυπῶν
		γυψί

Stems in Liquids

<i>stem</i>	<i>θηρ, m. 'wild beast'</i>	<i>ρήτορ, m. 'orator'</i>	<i>πατερ, m. 'father'</i>
Sing. N.	ἄλς	ῥήτωρ	πατήρ
V.	ἄλς	ῥήτωρ	πάτερ
A.	ἄλα	ῥήτορα	πατέρα
G.	ἄλός	ῥήτορος	πατρός
D.	ἄλί	ῥήτορι	πατρί
Du. N.V.A.	ἄλε	ῥήτορε	πατέρε
G.D.	ἄλῶν	ῥήτόρων	πατέρων
Plur. N.V.	ἄλες	ῥήτορες	πατέρες
A.	ἄλας	ῥήτορας	πατέρας
G.	ἄλῶν	ῥητόρων	πατέρων
D.	ἄλσιν(ν)	ῥήτορσιν(ν)	πατράσιν(ν)

Stems in -ν

<i>stem</i>	<i>λιμεν, m. 'harbour'</i>	<i>ἡγεμον, m. 'leader'</i>	<i>δελφιν, m. 'dolphin'</i>
Sing. N.V.	ἑλληνη	ἡγεμών	δελφίς
A.	ἑλληνα	ἡγεμόνα	δελφίνα
G.	ἑλληνος	ἡγεμόνος	δελφίνος
D.	ἑλληνι	ἡγεμόνι	δελφῖνι
Du. N.V.A.	ἑλληνε	ἡγεμόνε	δελφῖνε
G.V.	ἑλλήνων	ἡγεμόνων	δελφῖνων
Plur. N.V.	ἑλληνες	ἡγεμόνες	δελφῖνες
A.	ἑλληνας	ἡγεμόνας	δελφῖνας
G.	ἑλλήνων	ἡγεμόνων	δελφῖνων
D.	ἑλλήσιν(ν)	ἡγεμόσιν(ν)	δελφῖσιν(ν)

Stems in -es

stem	γενες, n. 'race,' 'family'	Δημοσθενης, m. 'Demosthenes'
Sing.	N. γένος V. γένος A. γένος G. γένους (ε-ος) D. γένει (ε-ι)	Δημοσθένης Δημόσθενης Δημοσθένη, -ην Δημοσθένους Δημοσθέneu
Dual	N.V.A. γένει (ε-ε) G.D. γενοῖν (ε-ον)	Περικλες, 'Pericles'
Plur.	N.V. γένη (ε-α) A. γένη (ε-α) G. γένων (ε-ων) D. γένεσι(ν)	Sing. N. Περικλῆς V. Περικλεις A. Περικλέα G. Περικλέους D. Περικλεῖ

Some Common Irregular Stems

stem	υἱο, υἱε, 'son'	ναυ, f. 'ship'
Sing.	N. υἱός V. υἱέ A. υἱόν G. υἱοῦ, υἱέος D. υἱῷ, υἱεῖ	Zeús Zeũ Δία Διός Διᾶ
Dual	N.V.A. υἱεῖ G.D. υἱέων	νηῖ νηε νεοῖν
Plur.	N.V. υἱοί, υἱεῖς A. υἱοῖς, υἱεῖς G. υἱῶν, υἱέων D. υἱοῖς, υἱεῖσι(ν)	ναῦς ναῦ ναῦν νεώς νηῖ νηε νεοῖν νηες ναῦς νεῶν ναυσί(ν)

stem	γυναικ, 'woman'	ὠτ, 'ear'	ποδ, 'foot'	γονατ, 'knee'
Sing.	N. γυνή V. γύναι A. γυναῖκα G. γυναικός D. γυναικί	οὖς οὖς οὖς ὠτός ὠτί	πούς πούς πόδα ποδός ποδί	γόνατ γόνατ γόνατ γόνατος γόνατι
Dual	N.V.A. γυναῖκε G.D. γυναικοῖν	ὠτε ὠτοιν	πόδε ποδοῖν	γόνατε γονάτου
Plur.	N.V. γυναῖκες A. γυναῖκας G. γυναικῶν D. γυναιξί(ν)	ὠτα ὠτα ὠτων ὠσί(ν)	πόδες πόδας ποδῶν ποσί(ν)	γόνατα γόνατα γονάτων γόνασι(ν)

stem	πυρ, 'fire'	ὔδατ, 'water'	χερ, 'hand'	ἀνερ, m. 'man'
Sing.	N. πῦρ V. πῦρ A. πῦρ G. πυρός D. πυρί	ὔδαρ ὔδαρ ὔδαρ ὔδατος ὔδατι	χείρ χείρ χείρα χειρός χειρί	ἀνῆρ ἀνερ ἀνδρα ἀνδρός ἀνδρί
Dual	N.V.A. None G.D. None	None	χείρε χεροῖν	ἀνδρε ἀνδροῖν
Plur.	N.V. πυρά A. πυρά G. πυρῶν D. πυροῖς	ὔδατα ὔδατα ὔδατων ὔδασι(ν)	χείρες χείρας χειρῶν χερσί(ν)	ἀνδρες ἀνδρας ἀνδρῶν ἀνδράσι(ν)

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS WITH THREE ENDINGS

καλός, 'beautiful'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	καλός	καλή	καλόν
V.	καλέ	καλή	καλόν
A.	καλόν	καλήν	καλόν
G.	καλοῦ	καλῆς	καλοῦ
D.	καλῷ	καλῇ	καλῷ
Dual N.V.A.	καλώ	καλά	καλώ
G.D.	καλοῖν	καλαῖν	καλοῖν
Plur. N.V.	καλοί	καλαί	καλά
A.	καλοῖς	καλάς	καλά
G.	καλῶν	καλῶν	καλῶν
D.	καλοῖς	καλαῖς	καλοῖς

δίκαιος, 'just'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	δίκαιος	δικαία	δίκαιον
V.	δικαίει	δικαία	δίκαιον
A.	δίκαιον	δικαίαν	δίκαιον
G.	δικαίου	δικαίας	δικαίου
D.	δικαίῳ	δικαίᾳ	δικαίῳ

Dual and Plural like καλός.

Contracted stems

ἀπλοῦς, 'simple'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
A.	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν
G.	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
D.	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
Dual N.V.A.	ἀπλῶ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλῶ
G.D.	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν
Plur. N.V.	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ
A.	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλᾶ
G.	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
D.	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς

ἀργυρεός, 'of silver'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	ἀργυρεός	ἀργυρά	ἀργυροῦν
A.	ἀργυροῦν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυροῦν
G.	ἀργυροῦ	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυροῦ
D.	ἀργυρῷ	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρῷ
Dual N.V.A.	ἀργυρῶ	ἀργυρά	ἀργυρῶ
G.D.	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυροῖν
Plur. N.V.	ἀργυροί	ἀργυραί	ἀργυρά
A.	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυρά
G.	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυραῖς	ἀργυροῖς

Stems in -υ, feminine -α

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
A.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
G.	ἡδέος	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέος
D.	ἡδεῖ (ε-ι)	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεῖ (ε-ι)
Dual N.V.A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖα	ἡδέε
G.D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδέοιν
Plur. N.V.	ἡδέεις (ε-ες)	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
A.	ἡδέεις (ε-ας)	ἡδεῖας	ἡδέα
G.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖων	ἡδέων
D.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέσι(ν)

Stems in -ν

stem	M.	F.	N.
	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν, 'black'
Sing. N.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
V.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
A.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλαν-ος
D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλαν-ι
Dual N.V.A.	μέλανε	μελαίῃᾱ	μέλανε
G.D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίαιν	μελάνοιν
Plur. N.V.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
A.	μέλανας	μελαίνᾱς	μέλανα
G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D.	μέλασι(ν)	μελαίαις	μέλασι(ν)

μέγας, 'great'

stem	M.	F.	N.
	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
Sing. N.V.	μέγας	μεγάλην	μέγα
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
G.	μεγάλον	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μέγαλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Dual N.V.A.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλᾱ	μεγάλῳ
G.D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν
Plur. N.V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων
D.	μέγαλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις

πολύς, 'much'

stem	M.	F.	N.
	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Sing. N.V.	πολύς	πολλήν	πολύ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Plur. N.V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλοί
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς

No dual in use.

Stems in -οντ, with Feminines in First Declension

stem	M.	F.	N.
	ὄν	οὔσα	ὄν
Sing. N.V.	ὄν	οὔσαν	ὄν
A.	ὄντα	οὔσαν	ὄντος
G.	ὄντος	οὔσης	ὄντος
D.	ὄντι	οὔσῃ	ὄντι
Dual N.V.A.	ὄντε	οὔσᾱ	ὄντε
G.D.	ὄντου	οὔσαι	ὄντου
Plur. N.V.	ὄντες	οὔσαι	ὄντα
A.	ὄντας	οὔσας	ὄντα
G.	όντων	οὔσων	όντων
D.	όνσι(ν)	όνσαις	όνσι(ν)

So λύων (*pres.*), λαβών (*strong aor.*), ἑκών (*adj.* 'willing'),
 δίδους δίδουσα δίδόν 'giving.'

Contracted. Stems

α-Stems

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
Sing. N.V.	τιμῶν	τιμῶσα	τιμῶν
A.	τιμῶντα	τιμῶσαν	τιμῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	τιμῶσι(ν)	τιμῶσαις	τιμῶσι(ν)

ε-Stems

Sing. N.V.	ποιῶν	ποιῶσα	ποιῶν
A.	ποιῶντα	ποιῶσαν	ποιῶν, etc.
Plur. D.	ποιῶσι(ν)	ποιῶσαις	ποιῶσι(ν)

ο-Stems

Sing. N.V.	δηλῶν	δηλοῦσα	δηλοῦν
A.	δηλοῦντα	δηλοῦσαν	δηλοῦν, etc.
Plur. D.	δηλοῦσι(ν)	δηλοῦσαις	δηλοῦσι(ν)

Stems in -εντ

(aor. part. pass.)

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>stem</i>	λυθέντ	λυθείσα	λυθέντ
Sing. N.V.	λυθείς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
A.	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
G.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
D.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
Dual N.V.A.	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέντε
G.D.	λυθέντων	λυθείσαιν	λυθέντων
Plur. N.V.	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
A.	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα
G.	λυθέντων	λυθείσων	λυθέντων
D.	λυθένσι(ν)	λυθείσαις	λυθένσι(ν)

Stems in -υντ

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>stem</i>	δεικνυντ	δεικνυσα	δεικνυντ
Sing. N.V.	δεικνύς	δεικνῶσα	δεικνύν
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνῶσαν	δεικνύν
G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
Dual N.V.A.	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσᾱ	δεικνύντε
G.D.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντων
Plur. N.V.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα
A.	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνύσων	δεικνύντων
D.	δεικνύνσι(ν)	δεικνύσαις	δεικνύνσι(ν)

Stems in -αντ

(aor. part. act.)

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>stem</i>	λυσαντ	λυσασα	λυσαντ
Sing. N.V.	λύσας	λύσᾱσα	λῦσαν
A.	λύσαντα	λύσᾱσαν	λῦσαν
G.	λύσαντος	λύσᾱσης	λύσαντος
D.	λύσαντι	λύσᾱσῃ	λύσαντι
Dual N.V.A.	λύσαντε	λύσᾱσᾱ	λύσαντε
G.D.	λύσάντων	λύσᾱσαιν	λύσάντων
Plur. N.V.	λύσαντες	λύσᾱσαι	λύσαντα
A.	λύσαντας	λύσᾱσας	λύσαντα
G.	λύσάντων	λύσᾱσων	λύσάντων
D.	λύσᾱσι(ν)	λύσᾱσαις	λύσᾱσι(ν)

So all Participles ending in -ας, as ἰστάς, βίας, and πᾶς 'all' (with ἅπας, σύμπας, πρόπας).

Stems in -οτ

stem	Stems in -οτ		
	M.	F.	N.
Sing.	N.V. λευκοτ	λευκυα	λευκοτ
	A. λευκός	λελυκία	λελυκός
	G. λευκότα	λελυκυίαν	λελυκός
	D. λευκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος
Dual N.V.A.	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖ	λελυκότι
	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖα	λελυκότε
	G.D. λελυκότων	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκότων
	λελυκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)
Plur.	N.V. λευκοῖς	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκοῖς
	A. λευκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότας
	G. λευκότων	λελυκυῖων	λελυκότων
	D. λευκόσι(ν)	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι(ν)

So all perfect participles active.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS

Stems in -ς

stem	Stems in -ς		
	M. F.	eὐγενες, 'well-born'	
Sing.	N. eὐγενής	eὐγενής	
	V. eὐγένης	eὐγένης	
	A. eὐγενή	eὐγενής	
	G. eὐγενοῦς	eὐγενοῦς	
Dual N.V.A.	eὐγενεῖ	eὐγενεῖ	
	G.D. eὐγενοῖν	eὐγενοῖν	
Plur.	N.V. eὐγενεῖς	eὐγενή	
	A. eὐγενεῖς	eὐγενή	
	G. eὐγενῶν	eὐγενῶν	
	D. eὐγενέσι	eὐγενέσι	

Stems in -ν

stem	Stems in -ν		
	M. F.	σωφρον, 'temperate'	
Sing.	N. σωφρων	σωφρον	
	V. σωφρον	σωφρον	
	A. σωφρονα	σωφρον	
	G. σωφρονος	σωφρονος	
Dual N.V.A.	σωφρονε	σωφρονε	
	G.D. σωφρόνουν	σωφρόνουν	
Plur.	N.V. σωφρονες	σωφρονα	
	A. σωφρονας	σωφρονα	
	G. σωφρόνων	σωφρόνων	
	D. σωφροσι	σωφροσι	

Comparatives

stem	Comparatives		
	M. F.	μειζον, 'greater'	
Sing.	N.V. μείζων	μείζων	
	A. μείζονα or μείζω	μείζον	
	G. μείζονος	μείζον	
	D. μείζονι	μείζονι	
Dual N.V.A.	μείζονε	μείζονε	
	G.D. μείζόνουν	μείζόνουν	
Plur.	N.V. μείζονες or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω	
	A. μείζονας or μείζους	μείζονα or μείζω	
	G. μείζόνων	μείζόνων	
	D. μείζοσι(ν)	μείζοσι(ν)	

Vowel Stems

stem	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Sing. N.V.	εὔρους	εὔρου	ἔλεως	ἔλεω
A.	εὔρου		ἔλεω	ἔλεω
G.	εὔρου		ἔλεω	ἔλεω
D.	εὔρου		ἔλεω	ἔλεω
Dual N.V.A.				
G.D.	εὔρου		ἔλεω	ἔλεω
Plur. N.V.	εὔροι	εὔροα	ἔλεω	ἔλεα
A.	εὔρους	εὔροα	ἔλεως	ἔλεα
G.	εὔρων		ἔλεω	ἔλεω
D.	εὔρους		ἔλεω	ἔλεω

N.B.—Compound adjectives in -os, with a few exceptions, have two terminations only; and so have a few which are not compounds.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. Add to the stem -τερος for comparative, -τατος for superlative. o-stems lengthen the vowel to -ω, if the preceding syllable be light (i.e. the vowel short by nature and followed by one consonant).

μικρός, small	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
σοφός, wise	σοφώτερος	σοφώτατος
πρεσβύς, old	πρεσβύτερος	πρεσβύτατος
ἀληθής, true	ἀληθέστερος	ἀληθέστατος

2. Stems in -ον, with a few others, add -εστερος, -εστατος.

εὐφρων, kindly	εὐφρονέστερος	εὐφρονέστατος
εὔνους, kindly	εὔνούστερος	εὔνούστατος
	(for εὔνοεστερος	εὔνοεστατος)

3. Drop the final stem-vowel, and add -ων, -ιως.

ἡδύς, sweet	ἡδέων	ἡδίστος
μέγας, great	μείζων (for μεγαίων)	μέγιστος
ταχύς, swift	θάππων (for ταχυίων)	τάχιστος

Irregular Comparison

αἰσχυρός, ugly	αἰσχυῶν	αἰσχυίστος
ἐχθρός, hateful	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρίστος
κακός, bad	κακῶν	κακίστος
καλός, beautiful	καίρων	καίριστος
ὀλίγος, little	καλλῶν	κάλλιστος
few	ἥττων	ὀλίγιστος
πολύς, much	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιςτος
ράδιος, easy	πλείων, πλείων	πλείιστος
φίλος, dear	ράων	ράϊστος
	φίλτερος	φίλιςτος

ADVERBS

Adverbs may be formed from adjectives by substituting -ως for the last syllable of the genitive singular masculine :—

Gen.	Adv.
σοφοῦ	σοφῶς
σώφρονος	σώφρόνως
μεγάλου	μεγάλως

For comparison, use the singular comparative and the plural superlative neuter :—

σοφῶς	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
-------	-----------	----------

But adverbs in -ω keep -ω : ἄνω, ἀνωτέρω, ἀνωτάτω.

Irregular Adverbs

μάλα, much	ιᾶλλον	ιᾷιστα
εὖ, well	ἄμεινον	ἄριστα

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	First Person, 'I'	Second Person, 'thou'	Third Person, 'he,' etc.
		M.	F.
S. N.(V.)	ἐγώ	σύ	N. —
	A. ἐμέ, με	σέ	—
	G. ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	αὐτόν
	D. ἐμοί, μοι	σοί	αὐτόν
D. N.(V.)	A. νώ	σφώ	αὐτόν
	G.D. νῶν	σφῶν	αὐτοῖν
P. N.(V.)	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	—
	A. ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	αὐτάς
	G. ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	αὐτῶν
	D. ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	αὐτοῖς

The nominative of the third person, when necessary, is generally supplied by ὁ μέν or ὁ δέ.

REFLEXIVES

	Sing.	Plur.
1st Pers.		
S. Myself	ἐμαυτόν -ήν	ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς -άς
P. Ourselves	ἐμαυτοῦ -ῆς	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
	ἐμαυτῷ -ῇ	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
2nd Pers.		
S. Thyself	σεαυτόν -ήν	ὑμᾶς αὐτοῖς -άς
P. Yourselves	σεαυτοῦ -ῆς	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
	σεαυτῷ -ῇ	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς -αῖς
3rd Pers.		
S. Himself, etc.	ἐαυτόν -ήν -ό	ἐαυτοῖς -άς -ά
P. Themselves	ἐαυτοῦ -ῆς -οῦ	ἐαυτῶν -ῶν -ῶν
	ἐαυτῷ -ῇ -ῷ	ἐαυτοῖς -αῖς -οῖς
		or σφᾶς αὐτοῖς
		σφῶν αὐτῶν
		σφῶν αὐτοῖς

DEMONSTRATIVES

οὗτος, 'this'

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.			
N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
A.	τούτον	ταύτην	τούτο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
Dual			
N.A.	τούτω	all genders	
G.D.	τούτων		
Plur.			
N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις

ὅδε, 'this' (here)

Declined like the article (ὁ, ἡ, τό) with the suffix δε.

	M.	F.	N.
Sing.			
N.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε
A.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε
G.	τούδε	τήσδε	τούδε
D.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε
Dual			
N.A.	τῷδε	all genders	
G.D.	τούνδε		
Plur.			
N.	οἷδε	αἷδε	τάδε
A.	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
G.	τῶνδε	τῶνδε	τῶνδε
D.	τούσδε	ταῖσδε	τούσδε

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

ἐκεῖνος, 'that' (yonder) = Latin *ille*

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
A.	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο
G.	ἐκεῖνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκεῖνου
D.	ἐκεῖνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκεῖνῳ
Dual N.A.	ἐκεῖνω		
G.D.	ἐκείνοιν	all genders	
Plur. N.	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
A.	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα
G.	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
D.	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
S. N.	ὁ αὐτός = αὐτός	ἡ αὐτή = αὐτή	τὸ αὐτό = ταὐτό†
A.	τὸν αὐτόν	τὴν αὐτήν	τὸ αὐτό = ταὐτό†
G.	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταὐτοῦ	τῆς αὐτῆς	τοῦ αὐτοῦ = ταὐτοῦ
D.	τῷ αὐτῷ = ταὐτῷ	τῇ αὐτῇ = ταὐτῇ	τῷ αὐτῷ = ταὐτῷ
P. N.	οἱ αὐτοί = αὐτοί	αἱ αὐταί = αὐταί	τὰ αὐτά = ταὐτά
A.	τοὺς αὐτούς	τὰς αὐτάς	τὰ αὐτά = ταὐτά
G.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν
D.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοῖς αὐτοῖς
		† Or ταὐτῶν.	

ὁ αὐτός, 'the same'

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

ὅς, 'who,' 'which'

	ὅς	ἧ	ὅ
Sing. N.	ὅς	ἧ	ὅ
A.	ὃν	ἣν	ὃ
G.	οὗ	ἣς	οὗ
D.	ὃῦ	ἣ	ὃῦ
Dual N.A.	ὧ		
G.D.	οῖν	all genders	
Plur. N.	οἳ	αἵ	ἄ
A.	οὓς	αὐς	ἄ
G.	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	οῖς	αἷς	οῖς

INTERROGATIVE

INDEFINITE

	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Sing. N.	τίς	τί	τις	τι
A.	τίνα	τί	τινά	τι
G.	τίνος or τοῦ		τινός or του	
D.	τίνι or τῷ		τινί or τῷ	
Dual N.A.	τίνε		τινέ	
G.D.	τίνοιν		τινοῖν	
Plur. N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινές	τινά (or ἅττα)
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινάς	τινά (or ἅττα)
G.	τίνων		τινῶν	
D.	τίσι(ν)		τισί(ν)	

INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE

	M.	F.	N.
Sing. N.	ὅστις	ἣτις	ὅ τι
A.	ὃντινα	ἣντινα	ὅ τι
G.	(οὐδενος) ὅτου	ἣστινος	(οὐδενος) ὅτου
D.	(ὧτινι) ὅτῳ	ἣτινι	(ὧτινι) ὅτῳ
Dual N.A.	ὧτινε		
G.D.	ὅτουν		
Plur. N.	οἷτινες	αἷτινες	ἅττα
A.	οὓστινας	αἷστινας	ἅττα
G.	(ὧντινων) ὅτων	αἷντινων	αἷντινων
D.	(οὐδενι(ν)) ὅτοις	αἷντινι(ν)	(οὐδενι(ν)) ὅτοις

Reciprocal.—The Reciprocal Pronoun ἀλλήλω, 'one another,' or 'each other.'

	M.	F.	N.
Dual A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλω
G.D.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Plur. A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

Interrogative	Indefinite	Relative and Indirect Inter.	Demonstrative
τίς; 'who?' <i>quis?</i>	τις, 'some one,' 'any': <i>quis.</i>	ὅς, ὅστις, 'who': <i>qui.</i>	ὅδε, οὗτος, 'this': <i>hic.</i>
πότερος; 'which of two?' <i>uter?</i>	ποτέρος, 'one of two': <i>alteruter.</i>	ὁπότερος, 'which of two': <i>uter.</i>	ἑτερος, 'the one or other': <i>alter.</i>
ποῖος; 'of what kind?' <i>qualis?</i>	ποῖός, 'of some kind': <i>qualis.</i>	οἷος, ὁποῖός, 'of which kind,' 'as': <i>qualis.</i>	τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοῖος, οὗτος, 'such,' 'of such a kind': <i>talis.</i>
πόσος; 'how great?' <i>quantus?</i> pl. 'how many?' <i>quot?</i>	ποσός, 'of some size.'	ὅσος, ὁπόσος, 'how great,' 'as': <i>quantus.</i>	τόσος, τοσόσδε, τοσοῦτος, 'so great': <i>tantus, tot.</i>

PRONOMINAL ADVERBS

Interrogative	Indefinite	Relative and Indirect Inter.	Demonstrative
ποῦ; 'where?' <i>ubi?</i>	που, 'some where': <i>alicubi.</i>	οἷ, ὅπου, 'where': <i>ubi.</i>	ἐνθάδε, 'here.' ἐκεῖ ἐνταῦθα } 'there.'
ποῖ; 'whither?'	ποι, 'some whither,' 'to some place.'	οἷ, ὅπου, 'whither.'	δεῦρο, 'hither.' ἐκεῖσε ἐνταυθοῖ } 'thither.'
πόθεν; 'whence?' <i>unde?</i>	ποθέν, 'from some place': <i>alicunde.</i>	ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, 'whence': <i>unde.</i>	ἐνθενδε, 'hence.' ἐκεῖθεν } 'thence': ἐντεῦθεν } <i>hinc, inde.</i>
πῶς; 'how?'	πως, 'some how,' 'in some way.'	ὡς, ὅπως, 'in which way,' 'as.'	ὥδε, οὕτως, 'thus.'
πότε; 'when?'	πότε, 'once,' 'at some time.'	ὅτε, ὁπότε, 'when.'	τότε, 'then.'
πῆ; 'how?' 'in what way?'	πη, 'in some way.'	ῆ, ὅπη, 'in which way,' 'as.'	τῆδε, ταύτη, 'in this way,' 'thus.'
πηνίκα; 'at what time?'		ῆνίκα, ὅπηνίκα, 'at what time,' 'when.'	τηνικάδε, τηνικάυτα, 'at that time.'

NUMERALS

	Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
1	εἷς, μία, ἓν	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	ἅπαξ
2	δύο	δεύτερος	δύς
3	τρεις, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	τέτταρες, -α	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ἐπτά	ἑβδόμος	ἐπτάκις
8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	ἐννέα	ἐνάτος	ἐνάκις
10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	τρεις καὶ δέκα	τρίτος καὶ δέκατος	τρισκαδεκάκις
14	τέτταρες καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος καὶ δέκατος	τετταρεσκαδεκάκις
15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος	πεντεκαδεκάκις
16	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος	ἑκκαδεκάκις
17	ἐπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδόμος καὶ δέκατος	ἐπτακαδεκάκις
18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀγδοος καὶ δέκατος	ὀκτωκαδεκάκις
19	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐνάτος καὶ δέκατος	ἐννεακαδεκάκις
20	εἰκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
30	τριακόνα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις
40	τετταράκοντα	τετταράκοστός	τετταράκοντάκις
50	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
70	ἐβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἐβδομηκοντάκις
80	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
90	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐννηκοστός	ἐννηκοντάκις
100	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	διακόσιοι, -αι, -α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τριακόσιοι	τριακοσιοστός	τριακοσιάκις
400	τετρακόσιοι	τετράκοσιοστός	τετράκοσιάκις
500	πεντάκοσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός	πεντακοσιάκις
600	ἑξακόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός	ἑξακοσιάκις
700	ἐπτάκοσιοι	ἐπτακοσιοστός	ἐπτακοσιάκις
800	ὀκτάκοσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός	ὀκτακοσιάκις

Cardinals	Ordinals	Adverbs
900 ἐνάκοντιοι	ἐνακοσιοστός	ἐνακοσιάκις
1,000 χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2,000 διαχίλιοι	διαχιλιοστός	διαχιλιάκις
10,000 μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000 διαμύριοι	διαμυριοστός	διαμυριάκις

The Cardinals from *one* to *four* are declined, and from 200 upwards.

M.	F.	N.	
εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο, 'two'
ένα	μίαν	ἓν	N.A. δύο
ένός	μιάς	ένός	G.D. δύοῶν
ένί	μῆ	ένί	
<hr/>			
τρεις, 'three'	τρία	τρία	τέτταρες, 'four'
M.F.	τρεῖς	τρία	M.F. - N.
N.	τρεις	τρία	τέτταρες
A.	τρεις	τρία	τέτταρες
G.	τριῶν	τρίων	τεττάρων
D.	τριῶν	τρίων	τεττάρων (ν)

The interrogative of the Ordinals is πόστος, -η, -ον = *quotus*?

TENSE.	S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
PRESENT	S. 1.	λύ-ω	ἔ-λυ-ον	λύ-ε λύ-έτω λύ-ετον λύ-έτων λύ-ετε λύ-όντων
	2.	λύ-εις	ἔ-λυ-ες	
	3.	λύ-ει	ἔ-λυ-ε(ν)	
IMPERFECT	D. 2.	λύ-ετον	ἔ-λυ-ετον	
	3.	λύ-ετον	ἔ-λυ-έτην	
	P. 1.	λύ-ομεν	ἔ-λυ-ομεν	
Stem λύ.	2.	λύ-ετε	ἔ-λυ-ετε	
	3.	λύ-ουσι(ν)	ἔ-λυ-ον	
FUTURE	S. 1.	λύ-σω		
	2.	λύ-σεις		
	3.	λύ-σει		
Stem λύσ.	D. 2.	λύ-σετον		
	3.	λύ-σετον		
	P. 1.	λύ-σομεν		
WEAK AORIST	2.	λύ-ετε		
	3.	λύ-ουσιν(ν)		
Stem λύσα.	S. 1.		ἔ-λυ-σα	λύ-σον λύ-σάτω λύ-σατον λύ-σάτων λύ-σατε λύ-σάντων
	2.		ἔ-λυ-σας	
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σε(ν)	
WEAK PERF.	D. 2.		ἔ-λυ-σατον	
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σάτην	
	P. 1.		ἔ-λυ-σαμεν	
PLUPERFECT	2.		ἔ-λυ-σατε	
	3.		ἔ-λυ-σαν	
Stem λελύκ.	S. 1.	λέ-λύ-κα	<i>Perfect.</i> ἔ-λε-λύ-κη	λέ-λυ-κε λέ-λυ-κέτω λέ-λυ-κετον λέ-λυ-κέτων λέ-λυ-κετε λέ-λυ-κόντων
	2.	λέ-λύ-κας	ἔ-λε-λύ-κης	
	3.	λέ-λύ-κε(ν)	ἔ-λε-λύ-κει	
Stem λελύκ.	D. 2.	λέ-λύ-κατον	ἔ-λε-λύ-κειτον	
	3.	λέ-λύ-κατον	ἔ-λε-λύ-κέτην	
	P. 1.	λέ-λύ-καμεν	ἔ-λε-λύ-κειμεν	
Stem λελύκ.	2.	λέ-λύ-κατε	ἔ-λε-λύ-κειτε	
	3.	λέ-λύ-κασιν(ν)	ἔ-λε-λύ-κεισαν	
			ἔ-λε-λύ-κεσαν	

The Strong or Second Aorist, when found, is like the Imperfect: ἔλυον, -ες, etc. Imper. λύε, Subj. λύω, Opt. λύοιμι, Inf. λυεῖν, Part. λυπών.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	VERB INFINITIVE.	
		<i>Subst. (Infini.)</i> λύ-ειν	<i>Adj. (Participle).</i> M. λύ-ων F. λύ-ουσα N. λύ-ον Stem λύνοντ
λύ-ω	λύ-οιμι	λύ-σειν	M. λύ-σων F. λύ-σουσα N. λύ-σων Stem λύσοντ
λύ-ης	λύ-οις		
λύ-η	λύ-οι		
λύ-ητον	λύ-οιτον		
λύ-ητον	λύ-οίτην		
λύ-ωμεν	λύ-οιμεν		
λύ-ητε	λύ-οιτε		
λύ-ωσι(ν)	λύ-οιεν		
	λύ-σοιμι	λύ-σαι	M. λύ-σας F. λύ-σασα N. λύ-σαν Stem λύσαντ
	λύ-σοις		
	λύ-σοι		
	λύ-σοιτον		
	λύ-σοίτην		
	λύ-σοιμεν		
	λύ-σοιτε		
	λύ-σοιεν		
	λύ-σαιμι	λύ-σαι	M. λύ-σας F. λύ-σασα N. λύ-σαν Stem λύσαντ
	λύ-σαις or -σειας		
	λύ-σαι or -σειε(ν)		
	λύ-σαιτον		
	λύ-σαίτην		
	λύ-σαιμεν		
	λύ-σαιτε		
	λύ-σαιεν or -σειαν		
	λέ-λύ-κοιμι	λέ-λύ-κείαι	M. λε-λύ-κίως F. λε-λύ-κίω N. λε-λύ-κός Stem λελύκοτ
	λέ-λύ-κοις		
	λέ-λύ-κοι		
	λέ-λύ-κοιτον		
	λέ-λύ-κοίτην		
	λέ-λύ-κοιμεν		
	λέ-λύ-κοιτε		
	λέ-λύ-κοιεν		
	or λελυκὼς εἶην, εἶης etc.		

TENSE.	Num. Pers.	INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.
		Present. ¹	Imperfect.	
PRESENT	S. 1.	λύομαι	ἐ-λύ-όμην	—
	2.	λύ-ῃ, -ει	ἐ-λύ-ου	λύου
	3.	λύ-εται	ἐ-λύ-ετο	λύεσθω
IMPERFECT	D. 2.	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λύ-εσθον	λύεσθον
	3.	λύ-εσθον	ἐ-λύ-έσθην	λύέσθων
Stem λύ.	P. 1.	λύ-όμεθα	ἐ-λύ-όμεθα	—
	2.	λύ-εσθε	ἐ-λύ-έσθε	λύεσθε
	3.	λύ-ονται	ἐ-λύ-οντο	λύεσθων
WEAK FUT. P.	S. 1.	λύ-θήσομαι		
	2.	λύ-θήσῃ, -ει		
	3.	λύ-θήσεται		
Stem λύθησθ.				
WEAK AOR. P.	S. 1.		ἐ-λύ-θην	—
	2.		ἐ-λύ-θης	λύθητι
	3.		ἐ-λύ-θη	λύθήτω
Stem λύθη.	D. 2.		ἐ-λύ-θήτον	λύθήτων
	3.		ἐ-λύ-θήτην	—
	P. 1.		ἐ-λύ-θήμεν	—
	2.		ἐ-λύ-θήτε	λύθητε
	3.		ἐ-λύ-θησαν	λύθέντων
PERFECT	S. 1.		Pluperfect.	
	2.		ἐ-λε-λύ-μην	—
	3.		ἐ-λέ-λύ-σο	λέθυσσο
PLUPERFECT	D. 2.		ἐ-λέ-λύ-το	λε-λύσθω
	3.		ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθον	λέ-λυ-σθον
Stem λελύ.	P. 1.		ἐ-λε-λύ-σθην	λε-λύ-σθων
	2.		ἐ-λε-λύ-μεθα	—
	3.		ἐ-λέ-λυ-σθε	λέ-λυ-σθε
FUTURE PERF.	S. 1.		ἐ-λέ-λυ-νται	λε-λύ-σθων
	2.			
	3.			
Stem λελύσθ.	S. 1.	λέ-λύ-σομαι		
	2.	λε-λύ-σει, -ῃ		
	3.	λε-λύ-σεται		
Etc. as Present.				

Strong or Second Aorist Middle, ἐλιπόμην, λιποῦ, λίπωμαι, λιπόμην, λιπέσθαι, λιπόμενος.

Passive (late) ἐλίπην, λίπηθι, λιπῶ, λιπέην, λιπήναι, λιπέις.

¹ λύσομαι, etc., is Future Middle.

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	VERB INFINITIVE.	
		Subst. (Infinitive) λύεσθαι	Adj. (Participle). M. λύ-όμενος F. λύ-ομένη N. λύ-όμενον Stem λυομενο
λύ-ωμαι	λύ-οίμην		
λύ-ῃ	λύ-οιο		
λί-ηται	λύ-οιτο		
λύ-ησθον	λύ-οισθον		
λύ-ησθον	λύ-οίσθην		
λύ-όμεθα	λύ-οίμεθα		
λύ-ησθε	λύ-οισθε		
λύ-ωνται	λύ-οιντο		
	λύ-θροίμην	λύ-θήσεσθαι	M. λύ-θησόμενος F. λύ-θησομένη N. λύ-θησόμενον Stem λυθησομενο
	λύ-θήσοιο		
	λύ-θήσοιτο		
	Etc., as Present.		
λύ-θῶ	λύ-θείην	λύ-θῆναι	M. λύ-θείς F. λύ-θείσα N. λύ-θέν Stem λυθεντ
λύ-θῇς	λύ-θείης		
λύ-θῃ	λύ-θείη		
λύ-θήτον	λύ-θείτον		
λύ-θήτων	λύ-θείτην		
λύ-θῶμεν	λύ-θείμεν		
λύ-θῇτε	λύ-θείτε		
λύ-θῶσι(ν)	λύ-θείεν		
	λε-λύ-μένος εἶην	λε-λύ-σθαι	M. λε-λύ-μένος F. λε-λύ-μένη N. λε-λύ-μένον Stem λελυμενο
λε-λύ-μένος ὦ	λε-λύ-μένος εἶης		
λε-λύ-μένος ῆς	λε-λύ-μένος εἶη		
λε-λύ-μένος ῃ	λε-λύ-μένω εἶτον		
λε-λύ-μένω ῆτον	λε-λύ-μένω εἶτην		
λε-λύ-μένω ῶμεν	λε-λύ-μένοι εἴμεν		
λε-λύ-μένοι ῆτε	λε-λύ-μένοι εἴτε		
λε-λύ-μένοι ὦσι(ν)	λε-λύ-μένοι εἴεν		
	λε-λύ-σοίμην	λε-λύ-σσοσθαι	M. λε-λύ-σόμενος F. λε-λύ-σομένη N. λε-λυ-σόμενον Stem λελυσομενο
	λε-λύ-σοιο		
	λε-λύ-σοιτο		
	Etc., as Present.		
Verbal Adjectives { λύ-τός, -τή, -τόν, 'able,' or 'fit, to be loosed,' λύ-τέος, -τέα, -τέον, 'necessary to be loosed.'			

Soft Vowel

TENSE.	Number. Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
FUTURE MIDDLE Stem λῡρ.	S. 1.	λῡ-σομαι	None.
	2.	λῡ-σῃ, -σει	
	3.	λῡ-σεται	
		Etc., as Present.	
WEAK AORIST, MIDDLE	S. 1.	ἐ-λῡ-σάμην	— λῡ-σαι λῡ-σάσθω λῡ-σασθον λῡ-σάσθων — λῡ-σασθε λῡ-σάντο
	2.	ἐ-λῡ-σω	
	3.	ἐ-λῡ-σατο	
	D. 2.	ἐ-λῡ-σασθον	
	3.	ἐ-λῡ-σάσθην	
Stem λῡρα.	P. 1.	ἐ-λῡ-σάμεθα	— λῡ-σασθε λῡ-σάντο
	2.	ἐ-λῡ-σασθε	
	3.	ἐ-λῡ-σάντο	

2. Hard Vowel Stems (α, ε, ο)—contracted

The rules for contraction are as follow :—

$\alpha + \epsilon$	} becomes α	$\epsilon + \text{long vowel or diphthong is}$ absorbed into it.
$\alpha + \eta$		
$\alpha + \epsilon\iota$	} becomes α	
$\alpha + \eta$		
$\alpha + \alpha$	} becomes ω	
$\alpha + \alpha\upsilon$		
$\alpha + \alpha\upsilon$	} becomes ω	
$\alpha + \alpha\iota$		
$\alpha + \alpha\iota$	} becomes $\alpha\upsilon$	
$\epsilon + \epsilon$		
$\epsilon + \alpha$	} becomes $\alpha\upsilon$	
$\epsilon + \alpha$		

Stems—continued

SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	VERB INFINITIVE.
None.	λῡ-σοίμην λῡ-σοιο λῡ-σοιτο Etc., as Present.	λῡ-σεσθαι Adj. (Participle). M. λῡ-σόμενος F. λῡ-σομένη N. λῡ-σόμενον Stem λυομενο
λῡ-σωμαι λῡ-σῃ λῡ-σῃται λῡ-σῃσθον λῡ-σῃσθον λῡ-σάμεθα λῡ-σῃσθε λῡ-σωνται	λῡ-σαίμην λῡ-σαιο λῡ-σαιτο λῡ-σασθον λῡ-σάσθην λῡ-σαίμεθα λῡ-σασθε λῡ-σάντο	M. λῡ-σάμενος F. λῡ-σαμένη N. λῡ-σάμενον Stem λυσαιμενο

CONTRACTED VERBS

ACTIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Present

Sing. 1.	τίμ-ω, I honour	φιλ-ῶ, I love	δηλ-ῶ, I show
2.	τίμ-ῃς	φιλ-εῖς	δηλ-οῖς
3.	τίμ-ῃ	φιλ-εῖ	δηλ-οῖ
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οῦτον
3.	τίμ-ᾶτον	φιλ-εῖτον	δηλ-οῦτον
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ῶμεν	φιλ-οῦμεν	δηλ-οῦμεν
2.	τίμ-ᾶτε	φιλ-εῖτε	δηλ-οῦτε
3.	τίμ-ῶσι	φιλ-οῦσι	δηλ-οῦσι

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	ἐτίμωον	ἐδήλουν
2.	ἐτίμας	ἐδήλους
3.	ἐτίμα	ἐδήλου
Dual 2.	ἐτίματον	ἐδήλουτον
3.	ἐτίματην	ἐδήλουτην
Plur. 1.	ἐτίμαμεν	ἐδήλουμεν
2.	ἐτίματε	ἐδήλουτε
3.	ἐτίμων	ἐδήλουον

Imperative Mood

Sing. 2.	τίμα	φίλ-ει
3.	τίματω	φίλ-είτω
Dual 2.	τίματον	φίλ-είτον
3.	τίματων	φίλ-είτων
Plur. 2.	τίματε	φίλ-είτε
3.	τίμαντων	φίλ-ούντων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing. 1.	τίμω	φίλ-ω
2.	τίμας	φίλ-ῆς
3.	τίμα	φίλ-ῃ
Dual 2.	τίματον	φίλ-ῆτον
3.	τίματων	φίλ-ῆτων
Plur. 1.	τίμαμεν	φίλ-ωμεν
2.	τίματε	φίλ-ῃτε
3.	τίμασι	φίλ-ωσι

Optative Mood

Sing. 1.	τίμῳην	φίλ-οίην	δηλ-οίην
2.	τίμῳης	φίλ-οίης	δηλ-οίης
3.	τίμῳη	φίλ-οίη	δηλ-οίη
Dual 2.	τίμῳτον	φίλ-οίτον	δηλ-οίτον
3.	τίμῳτην	φίλ-οίτην	δηλ-οίτην
Plur. 1.	τίμῳμεν	φίλ-οίμεν	δηλ-οίμεν
2.	τίμῳτε	φίλ-οίτε	δηλ-οίτε
3.	τίμῳεν	φίλ-οίεν	δηλ-οίεν

Infinitive and Participle

Inf. Pres.	τίμαν	φίλ-εῖν	δηλ-οῦν
Pres. Part. Nom.	τίμων	φίλ-ων	δηλ-ων
	τίμασα	φίλ-ούσα	δηλ-ούσα
	τίμων	φίλ-ούν	δηλ-ούν
Acc.	τίμωντα, etc.	φίλ-ούντα, etc.	δηλ-ούντα, etc.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

	<i>Present</i>	
Sing. 1.	τίμωμαι	φίλ-οῦμαι
2.	τίμα	φίλ-εῖ
3.	τίμαται	φίλ-εῖται
Dual 2.	τίμασθον	φίλ-εῖσθον
3.	τίμασθον	φίλ-εῖσθον
Plur. 1.	τίμαμεθα	φίλ-οῦμεθα
2.	τίμασθε	φίλ-εῖσθε
3.	τίμωνται	φίλ-οῦνται
		δηλ-οῦμαι
		δηλ-οῖ
		δηλ-οῦται
		δηλ-οῖσθον
		δηλ-οῖσθον
		δηλ-οῖμεθα
		δηλ-οῖσθε
		δηλ-οῦνται

Imperfect

Sing. 1.	ἐτίμ-ώμην	ἐδηλ-ούμην
2.	ἐτίμ-ῶ	ἐδηλ-οῦ
3.	ἐτίμ-ᾶτο	ἐδηλ-οῦτο
Dual 2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθον	ἐδηλ-οῦσθον
3.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθην	ἐδηλ-οῦσθην
Plur. 1.	ἐτίμ-ώμεθα	ἐδηλ-οῦμεθα
2.	ἐτίμ-ᾶσθε	ἐδηλ-οῦσθε
3.	ἐτίμ-ῶντο	ἐδηλ-οῦντο

Imperative Mood

Sing. 2.	τίμ-ῶ	δηλ-οῦ
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθω	δηλ-οῦσθω
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	δηλ-οῦσθον
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	δηλ-οῦσθων
Plur. 2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	δηλ-οῦσθε
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	δηλ-οῦσθων

Subjunctive Mood

Sing. 1.	τίμ-ῶμαι	δηλ-ῶμαι
2.	τίμ-ῃ	δηλ-οῖ
3.	τίμ-ᾶται	δηλ-ῶται
Dual 2.	τίμ-ᾶσθον	δηλ-ῶσθον
3.	τίμ-ᾶσθων	δηλ-ῶσθων
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ώμεθα	δηλ-ώμεθα
2.	τίμ-ᾶσθε	δηλ-ῶσθε
3.	τίμ-ῶνται	δηλ-ῶνται

Optative Mood

Sing. 1.	τίμ-ῴμην	φιλ-οῴμην	δηλ-οῴμην
2.	τίμ-ῳ	φιλ-οῳ	δηλ-οῳ
3.	τίμ-ῴτο	φιλ-οῴτο	δηλ-οῴτο
Dual 2.	τίμ-ῳσθον	φιλ-οῳσθον	δηλ-οῳσθον
3.	τίμ-ῳσθην	φιλ-οῳσθην	δηλ-οῳσθην
Plur. 1.	τίμ-ώμεθα	φιλ-οῴμεθα	δηλ-οῴμεθα
2.	τίμ-ῳσθε	φιλ-οῳσθε	δηλ-οῳσθε
3.	τίμ-ῳντο	φιλ-οῳντο	δηλ-οῳντο

Infinitive and Participle

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	τίμ-ᾶσθαι	φιλ-εῖσθαι	δηλ-οῦσθαι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	τίμ-ώμενος	φιλ-ούμενος	δηλ-ούμενος
	τίμ-ωμένη	φιλ-ουμένη	δηλ-ουμένη
	τίμ-ώμενον	φιλ-ούμενον	δηλ-ούμενον

The other tenses are uncontracted, like λύω :

	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Aor.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>
τίμῶ :	τίμήσω	ἐτίμησα	τετίμηκα
φιλῶ :	φιλήσω	ἐφίλησα	πεφίληκα
δηλῶ :	δηλώσω	ἐδήλωσα	δεδήλωκα

3. *Consonant Stems*

Guttural Mutes κ, γ, χ :

πλέκω	πλέξω	ἔπλεξα	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμα
πράττω	πράξω	ἔπραξα	πέπραχα	πέπραγμα
			(πέπραγα)	

Dental Mutes τ, δ, θ :

πέιθω	πέίσω	ἔπεισα	πέποιθα	πέπεισμαι
			(πέπεικα)	

Labial Mutes π, β, φ :

βλάπτω	βλάψω	ἔβλαψα	βέβλαψα	βέβλαμμαι
--------	-------	--------	---------	-----------

Liquids and Nasals λ, ρ, μ, ν :

ἀγγέλλω	ἄγγελω	ἡγγεῖλα	ἡγγελα	ἡγγεμαι
φθέρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα	ἔφθαρκα	ἔφθαρμαι
νέμω	νεμῶ	ἔνειμα	νενέμῃκα	νενέμημαι
κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἔκρινα	κέκρικα	κέκρυμαι

In the conjugation :

Labials or Gutturals + s are written ψ (= πs, βs, φs),
ξ (= ks, γs, χs).

Labials or Gutturals are assimilated to other sounds :

Labial	Guttural
before θ becoming φ	χ
before μ " "	μ
before τ " "	π
	κ

Dentals are dropt before σ or κ.

Dentals before other consonants become σ.

Liquids do not change.

Nasals are treated irregularly, and each verb must be learnt by itself.

ν is usually dropt before κ, τ, θ, μ, σ.

Perfect Passive

Inflections of the Perfect Passive of verbs having Guttural, Dental, Liquid, or Nasal Stems, as λέλεγμαι from λεγ- 'say,' πέπεισμαι (for πέπεισθμαι) from πιθ- 'persuade,' ἔσπαρμαι from σπερ- 'sow,' πέφασμαι (for πέφανμαι) from φαν- 'show.'

Indicative

Sing. 1.	λέλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	ἔσπαρμαι	πέφασμαι
2.	λέλεξαι	πέπεισαι	ἔσπαρσαι	πέφασσαι
3.	λέλεκται	πέπεισται	ἔσπαρται	πέφανται
Dual 2.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφανθον
3.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον	πέφανθον
Plur. 1.	λελέγμεθα	πεπέισμεθα	ἐσπάρμεθα	πεφάσμεθα
2.	λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσπαρθε	πέφανθε
3.	λελεγμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	ἐσπάρμένοι	πεφασμένοι
	εἰσὶ	εἰσὶ	εἰσὶ	εἰσὶ

Pluperfect

Sing. 1.	ἐλελέγμην	ἐπεπέισμην	ἐπέφασμην
2.	ἐλέλεξο	ἐπέπεισο	ἐπέφασσο
3.	ἐλέλεκτο	ἐπέπειστο	ἐπέφαστο
Dual 2.	ἐλέλεχθον	ἐπέπεισθον	ἐπέφασθον
3.	ἐλελέχθην	ἐπεπέισθην	ἐπέφασθην
Plur. 1.	ἐλελέγμεθα	ἐπεπέισμεθα	ἐπέφασμεθα
2.	ἐλέλεχθε	ἐπέπεισθε	ἐπέφασθε
3.	λελεγμένοι	πεπεισμένοι	πεφασμένοι
	ἦσαν	ἦσαν	ἦσαν

Imperative

Sing. 2.	λέλεξο	πέπεισο	ἔσπαρσο
3.	λέλεχθω	πεπέισθω	ἐσπάρθω
Dual 2.	λέλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἔσπαρθον
3.	λέλεχθων	πεπέισθων	ἐσπάρθων
Plur. 2.	λέλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἔσπαρθε
3.	λέλεχθων	πεπέισθων	ἐσπάρθων

Infinitive and Participle

Inf.	λελέχθαι	πεπέισθαι	ἐσπάρθαι
Part.	λελεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἐσπαρμένος

Subjunctive and Optative are formed by using the participle with ᾧ and εἶην :

λελεγμένος ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ, etc.
ἐσπαρμένος εἶην, εἶης, εἶη, etc.

TABLE OF THE PARADIGMS OR COGNATE TENSES OF ἵσθαι

TENSES	ACTIVE			PASSIVE		
	Pres.	Future	1st Aor.	Perf.	Pluperf.	1st Aor. Future
INDICATIVE	ἵσθαι ἵσθω ἵστω ἵστωσαν	ἵσθησθαι ἵσθησῃ ἵσθησῃ ἵσθησῃ	ἵσθημι ἵσθῃς ἵσθῃ ἵσθημεν	ἵσθησθαι ἵσθησῃ ἵσθησῃ ἵσθησῃ	ἵσθησθαι ἵσθησῃ ἵσθησῃ ἵσθησῃ	ἵσθησθαι ἵσθησῃ ἵσθησῃ ἵσθησῃ
IMPERATIVE	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι
SUBJUNCTIVE	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι
OPTATIVE	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι
INFINITIVE	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι
PARTICIPLES	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι	ἵσθαι

VERBS IN -μι

ACTIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood

Present

Stem ἵσθαι	Stem ἵσθαι	Stem ἵσθαι
S. 1. ἵσθαι, set up	τίθημι, place	Stem δο-
2. ἵσθῃς	τίθῃς	δίδωμι, give
3. ἵσθῃ	τίθῃς(ν)	δίδως
D. 2. ἵσθῃτον	τίθετον	δίδωσι(ν)
3. ἵσθῃτον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
P. 1. ἵσθῃμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδοτον
2. ἵσθῃτε	τίθετε	δίδομεν
3. ἵσθῃσαν	τίθεσιν(ν)	δίδοτε
		διδάσιν(ν)

Imperfect

S. 1. ἵσθην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν
2. ἵσθῃς	ἐτίθῃς	ἐδίδους
3. ἵσθῃ	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου
D. 2. ἵσθῃτον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον
3. ἵσθῃτον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδότην
P. 1. ἵσθῃμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν
2. ἵσθῃτε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε
3. ἵσθῃσαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδουσαν

Aorist

S. 1. ἵσθην	ἔθην	ἔδωκα
2. ἵσθῃς	ἔθῃς	ἔδωκας
3. ἵσθῃ	ἔθηκε(ν)	ἔδωκε(ν)
D. 2. ἵσθῃτον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον
3. ἵσθῃτον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτην
P. 1. ἵσθῃμεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν ¹
2. ἵσθῃτε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε ¹
3. ἵσθῃσαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν
	ἔθηκαν	ἔδωκαν

¹ Sometimes ἐδώκαμεν, ἐδώκατε.

(a 604)

K

*Imperative Mood**Present*

Sing. 2. ἵστη	ἱέι	τίθει	δίδου
3. ἱστάτω	ἱέτω	τιθέτω	διδότω
Dual 2. ἱστατον	ἱέτον	τίθετον	δίδοτον
3. ἱστάτων	ἱέτων	τιθέτων	διδότων
Plur. 2. ἱστατε	ἱετε	τίθετε	δίδοτε
3. ἱστάντων	ἱέντων	τιθέντων	διδόντων

Second Aorist

Sing. 2. στήθι ¹	ἕς	θές	δός
3. στήτω	ἕτω	θέτω	δότω
Dual 2. στήτον	ἕτον	θέτον	δότον
3. στήτων	ἕτων	θέτων	δότων
Plur. 2. στήτε	ἕτε	θέτε	δότε
3. στάντων	έντων	θέντων	δόντων

*Subjunctive Mood**Present*

Sing. 1. ἱσῶ	ἰῶ	τιθῶ	διδῶ
2. ἱσῆς	ἱῆς	τιθῆς	διδῶς
3. ἱσῇ	ἱῇ	τιθῇ	διδῶ
Dual 2. ἱσῆτον	ἱῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον
3. ἱσῆτων	ἱῆτων	τιθῆτων	διδῶτων
Plur. 1. ἱσῶμεν	ἰῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν
2. ἱσῆτε	ἱῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε
3. ἱσῶσι(ν)	ἰῶσι(ν)	τιθῶσι(ν)	διδῶσι(ν)

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. σῶ	ῶ	θῶ	δῶ
2. σῆς	ῆς	θῆς	δῆς
etc., like the Present			

¹ In compounds also ἀπό-στή, etc.*Optative Mood—Present*

Sing. 1. ἱσταῖην	ἱέην	τιθεῖην	διδῶην
2. ἱσταίης	ἱείης	τιθείης	διδούης
3. ἱσταίῃ	ἱεῃ	τιθείῃ	διδούῃ
Dual 2. ἱσταῖτον	ἱεῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδούτον
3. ἱσταῖτην	ἱεῖτην	τιθεῖτην	διδούτην
Plur. 1. ἱσταῖμεν	ἱεῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδόμεν
2. ἱσταῖτε	ἱεῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδούτε
3. ἱσταῖεν	ἱεῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοῖεν

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. σταῖην	είην	θείην	δοῖην
2. σταίης	είης	θείης	δοῖης

etc., like the Present.

Infinitives and Participles

Inf. Pres. ἱστάναι	ἱέναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι
2nd Aor. στήναι	εἶναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι
Part. Pres. ἱστάς	ἱείς	τιθείς	διδούς
2nd Aor. στάς	εῖς	θείς	δοῖς

The Weak Aorist, perfect and pluperfect, are conjugated like λύω :

Weak Aor. ἔστησα ἦκα ἔθηκα ἔδωκα

(Only used in the 1. 2. 3. Sing. Indic., the rest supplied by the Strong Aorist.)

Perf. ἔστηκα	-εἶκα	τέθηκα	δέδωκα
Pluperf. ἔστηκη	-εῖκη	ἐτεθήκη	ἐδεδώκη

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Indicative Mood—Present

Sing. 1. ἵσταμαι	ἵεμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδωμαι
2. ἵστασαι	ἵεσαι	τίθου	δίδου
3. ἵσταται	ἵεται	τίθεται	δίδεται
Dual 2. ἵστασθον	ἵεσθον	τίθεσθον	δίδεσθον
3. ἵστασθον	ἵεσθον	τίθεσθον	δίδεσθον
Plur. 1. ἱστάμεθα	ἱέμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα
2. ἵστασθε	ἵεσθε	τιθεσθε	διδεσθε
3. ἵστανται	ἵενται	τίθενται	διδονται

Imperfect

Sing. 1. ἰστάμην	ἰέμην	ἐπιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην
2. ἴτασο	ἴεσο	ἐπίθεσο	ἐδίδοσο
3. ἴτατο	ἴετο	ἐπίθετο	ἐδίδοτο
Dual 2. ἴτασθον	ἴεσθον	ἐπίθεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον
3. ἰτάσθην	ἰέσθην	ἐπιθέσθην	ἐδίδοσθην
Plur. 1. ἰτάμεθα	ἰέμεθα	ἐπιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα
2. ἴτασθε	ἴεσθε	ἐπίεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε
3. ἴταντο	ἴεντο	ἐπίεντο	ἐδίδοντο

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. (wanting)	εἴμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
2.	εἶσο	ἔθου	ἔδου
3.	εἶτο	ἔθετο	ἔδοτο
Dual 2.	εἴσθον	ἐθέσθον	ἐδόσθον
3.	εἴσθην	ἐθέσθην	ἐδόσθην
Plur. 1.	εἴμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα
2.	εἴσθε	ἐθέσθε	ἐδοσθε
3.	εἶντο	ἐθέντο	ἐδόντο

*Imperative Mood**Present*

Sing. 2. ἴτασο	ἴεσο	πίθεσο	δίδοσο
3. ἰτάσθω	ἰέσθω	πίεσθω	δίδοσθω
Dual 2. ἴτασθον	ἴεσθον	πίεσθον	δίδοσθον
3. ἰτάσθων	ἰέσθων	πίεσθων	δίδοσθων
Plur. 2. ἴτασθε	ἴεσθε	πίεσθε	δίδοσθε
3. ἰτάσθων	ἰέσθων	πίεσθων	δίδοσθων

Second Aorist

Sing. 2. (wanting)	οὔ	θοῦ	δοῦ
3.	ἔσθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
Dual 2.	ἔσθον	θέσθον	δόσθον
3.	ἔσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
Plur. 2.	ἔσθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
3.	ἔσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων

*Subjunctive Mood**Present*

Sing. 1. ἰστώμαι	ἰώμαι	πιθώμαι	διδώμαι
2. ἰστῇ	ἰῇ	πιθῇ	διδῷ
3. ἰστῇται	ἰῇται	πιθῇται	διδῶται
Dual 2. ἰστῆσθον	ἰῆσθον	πιθῆσθον	διδώσθον
3. ἰστῆσθον	ἰῆσθον	πιθῆσθον	διδώσθον
Plur. 1. ἰστώμεθα	ἰώμεθα	πιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα
2. ἰστῆσθε	ἰῆσθε	πιθῆσθε	διδώσθε
3. ἰστώνται	ἰώνται	πιθώνται	διδώνται

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. (wanting)	ῶμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
2.	ῇ	θῇ	δῷ
3.	ῇται	θῇται	δῶται
Dual 2.	ῆσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
3.	ῆσθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
Plur. 1.	ῶμεθα	θώμεθα	δώμεθα
2.	ῆσθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
3.	ῶνται	θῶνται	δῶνται

*Optative Mood**Present*

Sing. 1. ἰσταίμην	ἰέιμην	πιθείμην	διδοίμην
2. ἰσταῖο	ἰεῖο	πιθεῖο	διδοῖο
3. ἰσταῖτο	ἰεῖτο	πιθεῖτο	διδοῖτο
Dual 2. ἰσταῖσθον	ἰεῖσθον	πιθεῖσθον	διδοῖσθον
3. ἰσταῖσθην	ἰεῖσθην	πιθεῖσθην	διδοῖσθην
Plur. 1. ἰσταίμεθα	ἰεῖμεθα	πιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα
2. ἰσταῖσθε	ἰεῖσθε	πιθεῖσθε	διδοῖσθε
3. ἰσταῖντο	ἰεῖντο	πιθεῖντο	διδοῖντο

Second Aorist

Sing. 1. (wanting)	εἰμην	θείμην	δοίμην
2.	εῖο	θεῖο	δοῖο

etc. like the Present.

Infinitives and Participles

<i>Inf. Pres.</i>	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	τῖσθαι	δίδοσθαι
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	(wanting)	ἔσθαι	θῆσθαι	δόσθαι
<i>Part. Pres.</i>	ἰστάμενος	ίμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος
<i>2nd Aor.</i>	(wanting)	έμενος	θήμενος	δόμενος
<i>Perf.</i>	ἔσταμαι	-έμαι		δέδομαι
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἔσταμην	-έμην		δέδεσμαι

Weak Aor. ἐστησάμην only, the others use Strong Aor.

<i>Perf.</i>	ἔσταμαι	-εῖμαι	τέθημαι	δέδομαι
<i>Pluperf.</i>	ἔσταμην	-έμην	ἔτεθην	ἔδεδον

Verbs in *-νυμι*, as *δεικνύμι* 'I show,' have irregular forms only in the Present and Imperfect Tenses.

Active Voice

	<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinit. Pres.</i>
Sing. 1.	δείκνυμι	ἐδείκνυν		δεικνύναι
2.	δείκνῃς	ἐδείκνῃς	δείκνῃ	
3.	δείκνυσι(ν)	ἐδείκνυ	δεικνύτω	
Dual 2.	δείκνῃτον	ἐδείκνῃτον	δείκνῃτον	
3.	δείκνῃτον	ἐδεικνύτην	δεικνύτων	<i>Part. Pres.</i>
Plur. 1.	δείκνῃμεν	ἐδείκνῃμεν		δεικνύς -ῶσα -όν
2.	δείκνῃτε	ἐδείκνῃτε	δείκνῃτε	
3.	δεικνύσιν(ν)	ἐδείκνυσαν	δεικνύτων	

Note.—Subj. and Obj. δεικνύω, δεικνύομαι, like λέω, λóοιμι.

Passive Voice

	<i>Indic. Pres.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinit. Pres.</i>
Sing. 1.	δείκνυμαι	ἐδείκνυην		δείκνυσθαι
2.	δείκνυσαι	ἐδείκνυστο	δείκνυτο	
3.	δείκνυται	ἐδείκνυτο	δείκνύσθω	
Dual 2.	δείκνυσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον	δείκνυσθον	
3.	δείκνυσθον	ἐδείκνυσθην	δείκνυσθων	<i>Part. Pres.</i> δεικνύμενος
Plur. 1.	δείκνυμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα		
2.	δείκνυσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε	δεικνύσθε	
3.	δείκνυνται	ἐδείκνυντο	δείκνυσθων	

Note.—Subj. and Opt. *δεικνύμαι*, *δεικνυμένη*, like *λύωμαι* *λυόμενη*.

TABLE OF PARADIGMS OR COGNATE TENSES OF VERBS IN -*in*

Active Voice

[illegible]

Middle and Passive Voice

[illegible]

I. εἰμί, 'I am,'

TENSE.	Number.	Person.	INDICATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT	Sing.	1.	εἰ-μί		ᾶ
		2.	εἶ	ῆσ-θι	ῆς
		3.	ἔσ-τί(ν)	ῆσ-τω	ῆ
	Dual	2.	ἔσ-τόν	ῆσ-τον	ῆ-τον
		3.	ἔσ-τόν	ῆσ-των	ῆ-τον
	Plur.	1.	ἔσ-μέν		ᾶ-μεν
		2.	ἔσ-τέ	ῆσ-τε	ῆ-τε
		3.	εἰ-σί(ν)	ᾶντ-ων	ᾶ-σι
IMPERFECT	Sing.	1.	ῆν or ῆ		
		2.	ῆσ-θα		
		3.	ῆν		
	Dual	2.	ῆ-στον		
		3.	ῆ-στην		
	Plur.	1.	ῆ-μεν		
		2.	ῆ-τε		
		3.	ῆ-σαν		
FUTURE	Sing.	1.	ἔσ-ομαι		
		2.	ἔσ-η or -ει		
		3.	ἔσ-ται		
	Dual	2.	ἔσ-εσθον		
		3.	ἔσ-εσθον		
	Plur.	1.	ἔσ-όμεθα		
		2.	ἔσ-εσθε		
		3.	ἔσ-ονταί		

Verb-stem ἐσ

OPTATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
εἶην εἶης εἶη εἶτον εἶτην εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν	εἶ-ναι	m. ᾶν f. οὔσα n. ᾶν
ἔσ-οίμην ἔσ-οιο ἔσ-οιτο ἔσ-οισθον ἔσ-οίσθην ἔσ-οίμεθα ἔσ-οισθε ἔσ-οιντο	ἔσ-εσθαι	m. ἔσ-όμενος f. ἔσ-ομένη n. ἔσ-όμενον

2. εἶμι, 'I shall go,' Verb-stem ?

TENSE.	Number. Person.	PRESENT	IMPERFECT
Sing. 1.	1.	εἶμι	ἦν
2.	2.	εἶ	ἦς
3.	3.	εἶσι(v)	ἦσαν { ἦσαν } ἦσαν
Dual 2.	2.	εἶτον	ἦτον
3.	3.	εἶτον	ἦτην
Plur. 1.	1.	εἶμεν	ἦμεν
2.	2.	εἶτε	ἦτε
3.	3.	εἶσιν(v)	ἦσαν(v)
INDICATIVE.			
IMPERATIVE.		εἶτω	εἶτωσαν
SUBJUNCTIVE.		εἶω εἶης εἶη	εἶον εἶον εἶον(v)
OPTATIVE.		εἶω εἶωσις εἶω	εἶωμεν εἶωτε εἶωσαν
INFINITIVE.		εἶναι	
PARTICIPLE.		m. εἶων f. εἶονσα n. εἶων Stem εἶων	

N.B.—The present tense only is used with future meaning : εἶμι, 'I will go' (cp. 'I am going'), ἦν, 'I was going', 'I went', εἶναι, 'to go', εἶων, 'going'.

3. φημι, 'I say,' Verb-stem φα

TENSE.	Number. Person.	PRESENT	IMPERFECT
Sing. 1.	1.	φημι	ἔφην
2.	2.	φῆς	ἔφησθα
3.	3.	φῆσι(v)	ἔφησαν
Dual 2.	2.	φατόν	ἔφατον
3.	3.	φατόν	ἔφατην
Plur. 1.	1.	φαμέν	ἔφαμεν
2.	2.	φατε	ἔφατε
3.	3.	φασιν(v)	ἔφασαν
INDICATIVE.			
IMPERATIVE.		φαθί φάτω	φάτε
SUBJUNCTIVE.		φῶ φῶσις φῶ	φῶον φῶον φῶον(v)
OPTATIVE.		φάην φάησις φάη	φάομεν φάοτε φάοσαν
INFINITIVE.		φάνα	
PARTICIPLE.		(φάς) 1	

Weak Aorist, ἔφησα. Part. Mid. φάμενος.
Future, φήσω.
1 φάσκειν, from φάσκειν, is commonly used, and an Imperfect ἔφασκε is used for a strong or reiterated assertion.

Irregular Perfects

A few perfects have short forms which are used commonly or regularly instead of the longer ones.

ἴστημι	βαίνω	θνήσκω	(δεῖω)
ἴστηκα	βέβηκα	τέθνηκα	δέδοικα
ἴστηκας	βέβηκας	τέθνηκας	δέδοικας
ἴστηκε(ν)	βέβηκε(ν)	τέθνηκε(ν)	δέδοικε(ν)
ἴστατον	βέβηκτον	τέθνηκτον	δέδιτον
ἴστατον	βέβηκτον	τέθνηκτον	δέδιτον
ἴσταμεν	βέβηκαμεν	τέθνηκαμεν	δέδιμεν
ἴστατε	βέβηκατε	τέθνηκατε	δέδιτε
ἴστασιν(ν)	βέβηκσιν(ν)	τέθνηκσιν(ν)	δέδιαν

Indicative Pluperfect

εἰσθήκη	εἰδοίκα
εἰσθήκης	εἰδοίκα
εἰσθήκει(ν)	εἰδοίκα
ἴστατον	εἰδοίκα
ἴστατον	εἰδοίκα
ἴσταμεν	εἰδοίκα
ἴστατε	εἰδοίκα
ἴστασιν	εἰδοίκα

Imperative

ἴσταθι	τέθνηθάθι	δέδιθι
ἴστατω, etc.	τέθνητάτω, etc.	δέδιτάτω, etc.

Subjunctive

ἴστω, ἴσθης, etc.	βέβω, etc.	δέδιω, etc.
-------------------	------------	-------------

Optative

ἴσταίην, etc.	τεθναίην, etc.
---------------	----------------

Infinitive

ἴσταναι	βεβάναι	τεθνάναι	δεδιέναι
---------	---------	----------	----------

Οἶδα, the Perfect of the stem ἰδ (Strong Aorist εἶδον) is thus conjugated: —

TENSE.	Person.	Number.	Pluperfect	Future εἰσομα, εἴω, etc.
PERFECT	Sing.	1.	οἶδα	ἴδω
		2.	οἶσθα	ἴδῃς
		3.	οἶδε(ν)	ἴδῃ
	Dual	2.	ἴστων	εἶδῃτον
		3.	ἴστων	εἶδῃτον
		Plur. 1.	ἴσμεν	εἶδῃμεν
PLUPERFECT	Sing.	1.	ἴδῃ	ἴδῃ
		2.	ἴδῃσθα	ἴδῃσθα
		3.	ἴδῃ(ν)	ἴδῃ(ν)
	Dual	2.	ἴστων	ἴστων
		3.	ἴστων	ἴστων
		Plur. 1.	ἴσμεν	ἴσμεν
FUTURE εἰσομα, εἴω, etc.	Sing.	1.	ἴσσω(ν)	ἴσσω(ν)
		2.	ἴσῃ	ἴσῃ
		3.	ἴσῃ(ν)	ἴσῃ(ν)
	Dual	2.	ἴστων	ἴστων
		3.	ἴστων	ἴστων
		Plur. 1.	ἴσμεν	ἴσμεν

PARTICIPLE.	Stem εἶδον
PARTICIPLE.	m. εἶδώς
	f. εἶδύα
	n. εἶδός
INFINITIVE.	εἶδέναι
	εἶδέναι
	εἶδέναι
OPTATIVE.	εἶδῃ
	εἶδῃς
	εἶδῃ
SUBJUNCTIVE.	εἶδῃ
	εἶδῃς
	εἶδῃ
IMPERATIVE.	ἴστω
	ἴσθι
	ἴστω
SUBJUNCTIVE.	εἶδῃ
	εἶδῃς
	εἶδῃ
OPTATIVE.	εἶδῃ
	εἶδῃς
	εἶδῃ
INFINITIVE.	εἶδέναι
	εἶδέναι
	εἶδέναι
PARTICIPLE.	εἶδώς
	εἶδύα
	εἶδός

Participles

ἐστὼς -ῶσα <i>Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν,</i> etc.	βεβώς -ῶσα <i>Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν,</i> etc.	τεθινώς -ῶσα <i>Acc. -ῶτα -ῶσαν,</i> etc.	δεδώς -ῶα -ὄς <i>Acc. -ῶτα -ῶαν,</i> etc.
---	---	---	---

Note.—*γένενα* ‘I am born,’ from *γίγνομαι*, has a Participle *γενώς*, *γενῶσα*, and *εἶκα* ‘I seem,’ has a Participle *εἰκώς*, *εἰκῦα*, *εἰκός*. *πίπτω* ‘fall,’ Perf. *πέπτωκα*, has Part. *πεπτώς*. The neuter forms are hardly to be found; but *εἶπώς* neut. in Plutarch suggests what they should be. However, they are best not used.

Irregular Second Aorist

ἀλίσκομαι (αλ-), 'be taken': ἑάλων or ἧλων, ἄλω, ἀλόην,
ἀλῶναι, ἀλούς.
βαίνω (βα-), 'go': ἔβην, βῆθι,¹ βῶ, βαΐην, βῆναι, βάς.
βιώω (βιο-), 'live': ἐβίον, βίῶ, βιώην, βιώναι, βιούς.
γινώσκω (γινω-), 'know': ἔγνων, γνώθι, γνῶ, γνόςην, γνῶναι,
γνούς.
διδράσκω (δρα-), 'run away': ἔδραν, δρῶ, δραΐην, δρᾶναι, δράς.

¹ In compounds also *kard-βā*, etc.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

[illegible]

¹ The Moods are ἐλάω, or ἤλαω, ἀλάω, ἀλίσσω, ἀλλύω, ἀλύω. ² The Moods are ἐβην, βήτην, βέω, βάλην, βάω, βαλέω, βάλλω, βάλομαι (mostly ἀπο-).

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued

FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
γαμῶ (-ε-), 'marry'	γαμήα	γαμήκηκα	γεγένημαι	ἐγεγάσθην
γέλω (-α-), 'laugh'	γέλω	γεγέλωκα	γεγέλωμαι	ἐγέλωσθην
γίγνομαι, 'become'	γίγνομαι	γεγένηκα	γεγένημαι	ἐγενώσθην
γίγνωσκω, 'ascertain'	γίγνωσκαι	γέγνωκα	γεγνώσμαι	ἐγνώσθην
δάκνω, 'bite'	δάκνω	δέδακον	δέδακμαι	ἐδάκχθην
δεῖ (-ε-), 'it is necessary'	δεῖ	δέδεικται	δέδεικται	ἐδείχθην
δέχομαι, 'entreat'	δέχομαι	δέδεχα	δέδεχαμαι	ἐδέξαχθην
δοκῶ (-ε-), 'seem'	δοκῶ	δέδοκα	δέδοκαμαι	ἐδέκασθην
δοῦναι, 'can'	δοῦναι	δέδωκα	δέδωκαμαι	ἐδάκωσθην
ἐγείρω, 'arouse'	ἐγείρω	ἐγείρωκα	ἐγείρωμαι	ἐγείρωσθην
ἐθίζω, 'accustom'	ἐθίζω	ἐθέτω	ἐθέτωμαι	ἐθέτωσθην
ἐλαύνω, 'drive'	ἐλαύνω	ἐλάτωκα	ἐλάτωμαι	ἐλάτωσθην
ἐλκω, 'drag'	ἐλκῶ	ἐλκῶκα	ἐλκῶμαι	ἐλκῶσθην
ἐπικολουῶ, 'follow'	ἐπικολουῶ	ἐπέκολον	ἐπέκολον	ἐπέκολον
ἐπιγίνομαι, 'go, come'	ἐπιγίνομαι	ἐπέγινον	ἐπέγινον	ἐπέγινον

1 The First Aor. Act. moods are ἐγενων, γενῶ, γενῶν, γενῶν, γενῶν, γενῶν, γενῶν, γενῶν.

ἐσθίω, 'eat'	ἐσθίω	ἐσθίον	ἐσθίον	ἐσθίον
ἔχω, 'have'	ἔχω	ἔχω	ἔχω	ἔχω
ἐω (-α-), 'allow' (impf. εἶω)	ἐώω	ἐώω	ἐώω	ἐώω
ζῶ (-α-), 'live'	ζῶ	ζῶ	ζῶ	ζῶ
θάπτω, 'bury'	θάπτω	θάψα	θάψα	θάψα
θίγγω, 'touch'	θίγγω	θίγγω	θίγγω	θίγγω
ἀποθνήσκω, 'die'	ἀποθνήσκω	ἀπέθανον	ἀπέθανον	ἀπέθανον
ἄφικνομαι (-ε-), 'come'	ἄφικνομαι	ἤλθον	ἤλθον	ἤλθον
καθαρίζω, 'cleanse'	καθαρίζω	καθάρισα	καθάρισα	καθάρισα
καθίζω, 'sit down', 'sit'	καθίζω	καθίστα	καθίστα	καθίστα
καίω, 'burn'	καίω	καύω	καύω	καύω
καλῶ (-ε-), 'call'	καλῶ	κέλευσα	κέλευσα	κέλευσα
κάμνω, 'toil'	κάμνω	κέκοπον	κέκοπον	κέκοπον
κλάω, κλάω, 'weep'	κλάω	κλάω	κλάω	κλάω
κλίνω, 'bend'	κλίνω	κέκλινα	κέκλινα	κέκλινα
κρεμάννυμι, 'hang' (tr.)	κρεμάννυμι	κρέμασα	κρέμασα	κρέμασα

	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
κρίνω, 'judge'	κρίνω	έκρινα	έκρικα	έκριμαι	έκριθην
-κτείνω, 'kill'	-κτενώ	-έκτεινα	-έκτεινα	-έκτειμαι	-έκτιθην
λαγχάνω, 'obtain by lot'	λήζομαι	έλαχον	έληχα	έληγμαι	έληχθην
λαμβάνω, 'take'	λαμβάνω	έλαβον	έληψα	έληψμαι	έληφθην
λανθάνω, 'lie hid'	λήσσω	έλαθον	έληθα	έλησμαι	έλησθην
λανθάνω, 'forget'	λήσσω	έλαθον	έληθα	έλησμαι	έλησθην
λέγω, φημι, ἀγορεύω, 'say'	λέγω	έλεγα	έλεγα	έλεγμαι	έλεγθην
λείπω, 'leave'	λείπω	έλειψα	έλειπα	έλειψμαι	έλειφθην
μανθάνω, 'learn'	μάθω	έμαθον	έμαθον	έμαθμαι	έμαθθην
μέλει, 'it is a care'	μέλει	έμελει	έμελει	έμελει	έμελει
μέλλω, 'intend'	μέλλω	έμελλω	έμελλω	έμελλω	έμελλω
μείνω, 'remain'	μείνω	έμεινα	έμεινα	έμεινα	έμεινα
μίσγω, 'mix'	μίσγω	έμισα	έμισα	έμισα	έμισα
μιμνήσκω, 'remind'	μιμνήσκω	έμνησα	έμνησα	έμνησα	έμνησα

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued

πέμνω, 'allot'	πέμνω	έπεμνα	έπεμνα	έπεμμαι	έπεμθην
πείνω, 'swim'	πείνω	έπεινα	έπεινα	έπειμαι	έπειθην
οίω ² , 'open'	οίω	έοίσα	έοίσα	έοίμαι	έοίθην
οίω ² (α-), 'see'	οίω	έοίσα	έοίσα	έοίμαι	έοίθην
ὀφθαλμός, 'owe'	ὀφθαλμός	έφθαλον	έφθαλα	έφθαμαι	έφθαθην
ὀφθαλμός, 'owe'	ὀφθαλμός	έφθαλον	έφθαλα	έφθαμαι	έφθαθην
παίζω, 'sport'	παίζω	έπαυσα	έπαυσα	έπαυμαι	έπαυσθην
πάσχω, 'suffer'	πάσχω	έπαθον	έπαθα	έπαυμαι	έπαυσθην
πεινώ, 'persuade'	πεινώ	έπεινα	έπεινα	έπειμαι	έπειθην
πείνω, 'spread'	πείνω	έπεινα	έπεινα	έπειμαι	έπειθην
πλητύνω, 'fill'	πλητύνω	έπλησα	έπλησα	έπλημαι	έπληθην

1 For the Passive Voice ἀπο-θησκω is used, perf. τέθηκα.

2 The double augment occurs chiefly in compounds.

3 Usually ἀπ-δύναμι.

4 Sir. Aor. Act. Moods are εἶδον, ἴδεν, ἴδω, ἴδωμι, ἴδω.

5 In compounds, if μ precedes, the μ of the stem is dropped, as ἐμ-πτελάνην, but ἐν-επιπτελάνην.

	FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.
πίνω, 'drink'	πίομαι	έπιον	έπιωκα	έπειρημαι	έπειρηθην
λίπτω, 'fall'	πέσομαι	έπεσον	έπετωκα ²	έπελευσμαι	έπελευσθην
πλέω, 'sail'	πλεύσομαι ³	έπλευσα	έππλευκα	έππλευσμαι	έππλευσθην
πνέω, 'breathe'	πνεύσομαι ⁴	έπνευσα	έπνευκα	έπνευσμαι	έπνευσθην
πυνθάνομαι, 'ascertain'	πυνθόμαι	έπυνθην	έπυνθην	έπυνθην	έπυνθην
πωλώ (-ε-), 'sell'	πωλήσω	έπωλησα	έπωληκα	έπωλησμαι	έπωλησθην
ἀποδίδωμαι, 'sell'	ἀποδώσομαι	ἀπώδωκα	ἀπώδωκα	ἀπώδωκα	ἀπώδωκα
ρέω, 'flow'	ρέωσομαι	έρευσσα	έρρυκα	έρρυκα	έρρυκα
ρήγνυμι, 'break' (tr.)	ρήξω	έρηξα	έρηξα (intr.)	έρηξα	έρηξα
σβέννυμι, 'extinguish'	σβέσω	έσβεσα	έσβεκα (intr.)	έσβεκα	έσβεκα
σκεδάννυμι, 'scatter'	σκεδω	έσκεδα	έσκεδα	έσκεδα	έσκεδα
σπένδω, 'pour'	σπελω	έσπευσα	έσπευκα	έσπευκα	έσπευκα
στέλλω, 'equip', 'send'	στέλω	έστευκα	έστευκα	έστευκα	έστευκα
στερνώ, 'deprive'	στερήσω	έστερησα	έστερηκα	έστερηκα	έστερηκα

στρέφω, 'turn' (tr.)	στρέψω	έστρεψα	έστρεψα	έστραψμαι	έστραψθην
τέλω, 'stretch'	τέλω	έτευνα	έτευνα	έτευνα	έτευνα
τέλω (-ε-), 'complete'	τέλω	έτέλεσα	έτέλεκα	έτέλεκα	έτέλεκα
τέμνω, 'cut'	τέμω	έτέμον	έτέμηκα	έτέμηκα	έτέμηθην
τίκτω, 'bring forth'	τίξομαι	έτεκον	έτετοκα	έτετοκα	έτετοκα
τίλω, 'pay'	τίλω	έτελω	έτετωκα	έτετωκα	έτετωκα
τρέπω, 'turn' (tr.)	τρέψω	έτρεψα ⁷	έτρεψα	έτρεψα	έτρεψα
τρέφω, 'feed'	τρέψω	έτρεφα	έτρεφα	έτρεφα	έτρεφα
τρέχω, 'run'	τρέχωμαι	έδραμον	έδραμην	έδραμην	έδραμην
τυγχάνω, 'hit'	τεύξομαι	έτυχον	έτευχα	έτευχα	έτευχα
υποσχόμαι, 'promise'	υποσχίσομαι	έυχομαι	έυχομαι	έυχομαι	έυχομαι
φάινω, 'show'	φανώ	έφην	έφην	έφην	έφην
φέρω, 'bear'	οίω	ήνεγκα	ήνεγκα	ήνεγκα	ήνεγκα
φύω, 'flee'	φύξομαι	έφυγον	έφυγα	έφυγα	έφυγα
φθάω, 'anticipate'	φθίσομαι	έφθασα	έφθασα	έφθασα	έφθασα

¹ In compounds, if μ precedes, the μ of the stem is dropped, as $\epsilon\mu\text{-}\pi\iota\pi\rho\eta\mu\iota$, but $\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\pi\iota\pi\rho\eta\mu\iota$.
² Perf. Part. also $\pi\epsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$.
³ Fut. also $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, rare.
⁴ Fut. also $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, rare.
⁵ From Pres. $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$.
⁶ Perf. Pass. $\epsilon\phi\eta\gamma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, rare.
⁷ All the Aorists are found. Strong Aor. Act. $\epsilon\tau\pi\alpha\sigma\sigma\eta\mu\iota$, Aor. Mid. $\epsilon\tau\pi\alpha\sigma\sigma\eta\mu\iota$, 'I fled,' but Weak Aor. $\epsilon\tau\pi\epsilon\psi\delta\eta\mu\iota$, usually 'routed.' Strong Aor. Pass. $\epsilon\tau\pi\delta\eta\mu\iota$, usually Mid. Intrants.

PARTS OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued

FUTURE.	AORIST.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	AOR. PASS.		
φθείρω, 'destroy'	ἐφθείρα	ἐφθάρκα -ἐφθόρα	ἐφθάρμαι	ἐφθάρην	φθίω, 'waste' (intr.)	φθίω, 'plant', 'grow' (tr.)
	ἐφθίην	ἐφθίκα (tr.)	ἐφθίμαι		χαίρω, 'rejoice'	χαίρω, 'rejoice'
	ἐφθίον (intr.)	ἐφθίκα (intr.)			χάσκω, 'gape'	χάσκω, 'gape'
	ἐφθίον	ἐφθίνα			Χέω, 'pour'	Χέω, 'pour'
	ἐφθίον		κ'ἐχύναι	κ'ἐχύνην	Χρῶμαι (a-o), 'use'	Χρῶμαι (a-o), 'use'
	ἐφθίον		κ'ἐχρημαί	κ'ἐχρημάην	ῥῥῶ, 'push'	ῥῥῶ (ε-ω), 'push'
	ἐφθίον		ἐφθίμαι	ἐφθίην	ῥῥῶμαι ¹ (ε-ο), 'buy'	ῥῥῶμαι ¹ (ε-ο), 'buy'

¹ Impl. is ἐφθίην.

² The Moods are ἐφθίην, πρῶ, πρῶμαι, πρῶμαι, πρῶμαι, πρῶμαι, πρῶμαι.

SCHEME OF

	PRESENT		FUTURE	
	Act.	M. and P.	A.	M. P.
IND. Past Time	λύω	λύομαι	λύσω	λύσομαι
IND. Past Time	ἔλυνον	ἐλύομην		λυθήσομαι λελύσομαι
SUBJ.	λύω	λύωμαι		
OPTAT.	λύοιμι	λύοιμην	λύσοιμι	λυθήσοιμην λελυσοίμην
IMPERAT.	λύε	λυοο		
PART.	λύων	λύόμενος	λύσων	λυθσόμενος λελυσόμενος
INFIN.	λύειν	λύεσθαι	λύσειν	λυθήσεσθαι λελύσεσθαι

ACTIVE ENDINGS

Primary	Historic
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\omega) \\ \varsigma \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\nu) \\ \varsigma \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\omicron\nu \\ \tau\omicron\nu \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\omicron\nu \\ \tau\eta\nu \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\nu \\ \tau\epsilon \\ \sigma\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\nu \\ \tau\epsilon \\ \nu \end{array} \right\}$

THE VERB

	AORIST		PERFECT	
	A.	M. P.	A.	M. and P.
	ἔλυσα ἔλαβον	ἐλύσαμεν ἐλάβομεν	ἔλυκα	ἔλελυμαι
	λύσω λάβω	λύσωμαι λάβωμαι	ἐλύκη	ἐλελύμην
	λύσαιμι λάβοιμι	λύσασθαι λάβεσθαι	λέλυκω	λελυμένος ὦ
	λύσων λάβειν	λύσοιμεν λάβοιμεν	λελύκοιμι	λελυμένος εἶην
	λύσειν	λύσειν	λέλυκε	λέλυσο
	λύσας λαβών	λυθσάμενος λαβόμενος	λελυκώς	λελυμένος
	λύσαι λαβεῖν	λύσασθαι λαβέσθαι	λελυκέναι	λελύσθαι

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE ENDINGS

Primary	Historic
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\alpha\iota \\ (\sigma\alpha\iota) \\ \tau\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\eta\nu \\ (\sigma\omicron) \\ \tau\omicron \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\theta\omicron\nu \\ \sigma\theta\omicron\nu \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma\theta\omicron\nu \\ \sigma\theta\eta\nu \end{array} \right\}$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\theta\alpha \\ \sigma\theta\epsilon \\ \nu\tau\omicron\iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu\epsilon\theta\alpha \\ \sigma\theta\epsilon \\ \nu\tau\omicron \end{array} \right\}$

SUMMARY OF SYNTAX RULES

1. A Neuter Plural subject takes a Singular Verb.
2. The Absolute case is the genitive.
3. *οὐ* for denials, *μή* for prohibitions, conditions, and abstract ideas (including the infinitive mood and general expressions).—*See also Reported Speech.*

4. USES OF THE CASES.—*Accusative*: Direct Obj., Motion to, Cognate, Respect, Extent or Duration. *Genitive*: Separation (Origin, Cause, Want, Fulness, and Comparison), Possession, Partitive (and Time within which), Price: Agent with *ὑπό*. *Dative*: Remote Obj., Comitative, Instrumental, Locative (including Time when).

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|--|
| (a) Motion to— | accusative | } and prepositions with these meanings take these cases (except <i>ἐπί</i> , which takes genitive for <i>a</i> and <i>c</i>). |
| (b) Motion from— | genitive | |
| (c) Rest at— | dative | |

Acc. Dat. Gen.

→ ⊙ →

5. General or Indefinite expressions ('ever'-clauses).
 - (a) Relative + *ἄν* with Subj. for Present and Future Time: *ὅς ἄν, ἐπειδὴν, ὅταν, εἰ ἄν.*
 - (b) Relative alone with Opt. for Past Time: *ὅς, ἐπειδὴ, ὅποτε, εἰ.*

6. Conditions: four special types. One part has *εἰ*, the other *ἄν*, except (a). Negative of conditional is *μή*.

- (a) *εἰ ἂν εὕρω, δώσω* 'if I find, I will give.'
 - (b) *εἰ εὕρομαι, δώην ἂν* 'if I should find, I would give.'
 - (c) *εἰ εὕρισκον, εἰδὺν ἂν* 'if I were finding (now), I should be giving (now)'; or, 'if I had been finding,' etc.
 - (d) *εἰ εὕρον, δώκα ἂν* 'if I had found, I should have given.'
- All others translate literally: as, 'if I am giving,' *εἰ δίδωμι*. N.B.—*εἰ δώσω* = 'if I am to give' (am fated, resolved, etc.).

7. Purpose: (a) *ἵνα* (*ὥς, ὅπως*) with Subj. for Primary Sequence.
 - (b) *ἵνα* (*ὥς, ὅπως*) with Opt. for Historic Sequence.

Also *ὥς* with Fut. Partic., *ὅστις* with Fut. Indic.

8. Consequence: *ὅσπερ* with Infin. or Indic. Also *οἷος, ὅσος* with Infin.

9. Commands: *μή* *λὺε* but *μή* *λύσῃς*.

ὅπως (μή) *δώσεις* 'be sure (not) to give.'

10. Time: *πρίν* with Infin. 'before,' *ἕως* with Indic. or Opt. 'until.'

ἕως ἄν with Subj.

11. Concession: *καί περ* with Partic. 'although'; *εἰ καί* 'if even,' *καὶ εἰ* 'even if.' (*See Conditions.*)

12. Reported Speech: keep the Tense of Direct; mood may change to Opt. in Historic Sequence. Negative as in the Direct.

(A.) *Statements*: *ἄν* remains if in the Direct—

I. (a) Accus. with Infin. like Latin.

(b) Nom. with Infin. when referring to Subj. of main Verb.

(c) Participle for Infin. with Verbs of 'feeling,' 'knowing,' 'perceiving.'

II. *ὅτι* with quotation of actual words used (like 'inverted commas').

III. *ὅτι* with Finite Verb, persons changed if necessary as in English.

(B.) *Questions*—

(a) With interrog. pron.:—as in the Direct, with Verb of 'asking.'

(b) Same, with pronouns changed to Indirect form (*τίς* → *ὅστις*, etc.)

(c) *πότερον*, or *εἰ* are used for *ἄρα*, *πότερον* . . . ἢ for double questions.

(C.) *Commands*.—Infin. with Verb of commanding (Neg. *μή*).

(D.) *Subordinate Clauses* (time, condition, purpose)—

(a) remain as they are (person changed if necessary).

(b) in Historic Sequence, may if you like change mood to Opt. (dropping *ἄν*). N.B. Imperf. and Pluperf. Indic. do not change.

(c) In Acc. + Inf. constr., all may become Infin., the conjunction, or other introductory word, remaining.

ACCENT

1. Must be on one of the last three syllables.
N.B.—*-oi -ai* are counted as short for this purpose, except Opt. mood.
2. If the last syllable is long, must be on one of the last two.
3. In Nouns, Adj., and Part., it remains on the same syllable as in Nom., provided this does not break Rule 2.
But—(a) Monosyllables of the 3rd declension, accent final in Gen. and Dat.
(b) Gen. Pl. of 1st declension has the circumflex on the last.
4. In Verbs, it goes back as far as the general rules (1 and 2) allow.
But—(a) Strong or 2nd Aor. accents last in Part. and Inf. Act.
(b) All Aorists Passive accent last in Part., last but one in Inf.
(c) Perf. Pass. accents last but one in Part. and Inf.
5. (a) Enclitics throw back an acute on the preceding word, unless that word has the acute on its last syllable but one, or the circumflex on its last.
(b) Disyllabic enclitics take acute on their last syllable if the preceding word has the acute on its last but one.

N.B.—Names of words with various accents:—

ἐγώ, oxytone ὦν, perispomenon
λόγος, paroxytone τῶνδε, properispomenon
ἔτερος, proparoxytone

GREEK VOCABULARY

Numbers in brackets refer to the pages.
The gender of nouns is given except where it is obvious.

ἀβουλία, foolishness	ἀκτή, shore
ἀγαθός, good	ἀλεκτρυών, cock
ἀγαλμα, τό, statue	ἀλιεύς, fisherman
ἀγγελλω, send	ἀλλά, but
ἀγγελος, messenger	ἀλλήλους, each other
ἀγέλη, herd	ἄλλος, other (7)
ἀγκιστρῶν, hook	ἄλς, ὁ, salt
ἀγκυρά, anchor	ἄλσος, τό, grove of trees
ἀγνός, holy	ἀμαξα, cart, carriage
ἀγορά, market-place	ἀμαρτάνω, err, mistake
ἀγοράζω, buy	ἀμέλεια, carelessness
ἀγρα, hunt	ἀμελῶ (ε), neglect
ἀγrios, wild	ἀμειπτος, blaneless
ἀγροίκος, rustic	ἀμπελος, ἡ, vine
ἀγρός, field, countryside	ἀμυχή, scratch
ἀγχω, throttle	ἀμφοτέρος, both
ἀγω, lead	ἀνά (37)
ἀδελφή, sister	ἀναβλύζω, bubble up
ἀδελφός, brother	ἀναγωγῇ, launching
ἀδικος, wrong, wicked, unjust	ἀναζητῶ (ε), seek
ἀδικῶ (ε), do wrong	ἀνάθημα, τό, offering
ἄδολος, sincere	ἀνάκειμαι, be dedicated
ἄδω, sing, crow	ἀναμνησκω, remind
ἀηδών, nightingale	ἀνάπτω, kindle
ἄηρ, air	ἀνασπῶ (α), pull up
Ἀθήναι, etc. (36)	ἀνατ(θ)ημι, set up
αἰεὶ, αἰέ, always	ἀναφέρω, uplift
αἰθρία, fine weather	ἀναχωρῶ (ε), retire
αἶξ, goat	ἀνδρείος, brave
αἶρω, raise	ἀνδρωνίτης, ἡ, men's room
αἰσθάνομαι, perceive	ἀνεμος, wind
αἰσιος, prosperous, lucky	ἀνέρομαι, ask
αἰσχυρός, ugly, base	ἀνήρ, man
αἰτιῶμαι (α), accuse	ἀνθος, τό, flower; vb. ἀνθῶ (ε)
ἀκμάζω, be in one's prime, ripe	ἀνθρωπος, ὁ, ἡ, man, human being
ἀκοή, hearing	ἀνίσταμαι, rise, raise up
ἀκούω, hear	ἀνοητῶν, be foolish

ἀνόητος, foolish	ἀστυ, τό, city
ἀνοήνῃ, open	ἀσφαλῆς, safe
ἀντρί, in return for	ἀτρακτος, spindle
ἀντροδύτης, unshod	ἄντρο, rush
ἀνω, above	αὐλή, courtyard
ἀξία, value	αὐλός, flute
ἄξιος, worthy, cheap	αὐλών, hollow
ἄξια (ο), ask, claim, expect	αὔρα, breeze
ἀπαγορεύω, forbid (63)	αὔριον, to-morrow
ἀπαντᾷ (α), meet	αὐτίκα, at once, for example
ἀπαρτᾷ (α), fasten (81)	αὐτός, self (41)
ἀπαρχομαι, make a beginning of	αὐχίν, neck
ἅπας, all	ἄφαιρῶ (ε), carry off
ἀπέθανον, <i>aorist of ἀποθνήσκω</i>	ἄφανής, invisible
ἀπειμι, depart	ἄφηνι, let go
ἀπερθεῖω, eat away	ἄχυρον, straw
ἀπῆ, 3 <i>sing. imperf.</i> ἀπειμι (138)	
ἀπό, from	βαίνω, to go, walk (51)
ἀποδημῶ (ε), be abroad	βάλανος, acorn
ἀποδίδωμι, give up	βασίλευς, king
ἀποθνήσκω, die	βαστάζω, lift, carry
ἀπόλλυμι, destroy	βιβλίον, book
ἀπορία, difficulty	βλάβη, harm
ἀποσαλεύω, ride at anchor	βλάπτω, hurt
ἀποσβέννυμι, extinguish	βλαστάνω, grow
ἀποστίνω, stretch	βλέπω, see
ἀποφείω, carry off	βοή, cry, sound
ἀποχωρῶ (ε), retire	βοῦδιον, ox
ἀπροσδοκίτως, unexpectedly	βορέας, north wind
ἄπτομαι, touch	βόσκω = <i>pasco</i>
ἄρα, then (<i>logical</i>)	βουκόλος, herdsman
ἄρα (11)	βούλομαι, wish, be willing (51)
ἀρβύλη, boot	βοῦς, ox
ἀργία, sloth, idleness	βοῶ (α), cry out
ἀργός (<i>mf</i>), ἀργόν (<i>n</i>), idle, useless (27)	βραχίον, arm
ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy	βροντή, thunder
ἀριστον, breakfast	βροντῶ (α), thunder
ἀριστος, best	βρόχος, noose
ἀριστῶ (α), breakfast	
ἀρπάγω, seize	γάλα, τό, milk
ἀρριχός, basket	γαλήνη, calm
ἀρτι, lately	γάρ, for (27)
ἀρτος, loaf	γαστήρ, stomach
ἀρχω, begin; rule	γαυλός, milk-pail
ἄρῳ (ο), plough	γε (16)
ἀσκά (ε), practise	γεατών, neighbour
ἄσμα, song	γελάω (α), laugh
ἄσμενος, willing	γενόμενος, <i>aorist part.</i> γίνομαι
ἀστέος, nice	γένος, τό, family, race
ἀστραπή, lightning	γέρων, old man
ἀστράπτω, lighten	γεωργός (ε), farmer
	γεωργῶ, farm

γῆ, land, earth	δίδωμι, give (35, 51), <i>compounds</i> (36)
γίγας, giant	δίδεσκον, <i>aorist of δαιδέσθην</i>
γίνομαι, become	διδότιμι, separate
γινώσκω, recognise (51)	δίκαιος, just, upright
γλέκος, τό, must, new wine	δικαιοσύνη, justice
γλώττα, tongue	δικαστής, judge
γονεύς, parent	δίκη, lawsuit, justice
γραμματικός, scholar, pedant	δίκτυον, net
γραῦς, old woman (57)	διπλάσιος, double
γράφω, write	διπλούς, double
γυμνός, bare	δίφρος, stool, chair
γυμνῶ (ο), lay bare	διώκω, pursue, prosecute
γυναικωνίτις, ἡ, women's room	δοκῶ (ε), seem, think (58)
γυνή, woman, wife (57)	δουλεύω, be a slave, serve
γούψ, ὁ, vulture	δοῦλος, slave
δάκρυ, τό, tear	δραχμή, drachma, franc
δακρύω, weep	δρεπάνη, sickle
δάκτυλος, finger	δρομος, running
δά, but, and	δρῦς, oak
δέδουκα, fear	δρῶ (α), do (58)
δεῖ, it is necessary	δύναμαι, be able (51)
δείγμα, τό, specimen, sample	δύο, two
δείκνυμι, show	δυσ- (<i>prefix</i>) = Latin <i>male</i>
δεινός, cowardly	δυσκολαίνω, fret
δεινός, terrible, clever	δύστηνος, miserable
δεῖπνον, supper	δωμάτιον, room in a house
δέκα, ten	δώρον, gift
δέλφις, dolphin	
δένδρον, tree	ἐάν, if (33, 152)
δεσπότης, master	ἐαρ, ἥρος, τό, springtime
δεῦρο, hither	ἐαυτόν, himself (<i>reflective</i>)
δεύτερος, second	ἐβδομος, seventh
δέχομαι, receive, accept	ἐγείρω, arouse, wake
δέω, bind (86)	ἐγκαλῶ (ε), call in, bring a charge against
δή (16)	ἐγχεῖω, pour in
δηλῶ (ο), declare	ἐδρα, seat
δημοκρατία, democracy	ἐθελῶ, wish
διὰ (37)	ἐθελω, <i>aorist of τρέφω</i>
διαδίδωμι, distribute	εἰ, if (152)
διαθέω, run about (40)	εἶδον, <i>aorist of ὁρῶ</i> , see
διαθήκη, will (<i>legal</i>)	εἶεν, well, so be it
διαρῶ (ε), pull apart	εἶθε, O that!
διατρίβω (α), dwell	εἰκοσιν, twenty
διάκειμαι, be situated (86)	εἶναι, to be
διατρίβω, distribute, separate; treat	εἶπον, <i>aorist</i> , speak, say
διαφέρει, differ, be superior	εἰρήνη, peace
διαφύγω, flee in different directions	εἰς, into
διαφθείρω, destroy	εἰσέρχομαι, enter
διδάσκαλος, teacher	εἰσθα, wont, used
διδάσκω, teach	ἐκ, ἐξ, out of
διδράσκω, run away (51)	ἐκαστος, each

ἐκάτερος (33)	ἐπισπῆδω (α), leap in upon
ἐκάτον, hundred	ἔπειτα, next
ἐκεῖ, there	ἐπέσχω, <i>aorist of ἐπέχω</i>
ἐκεῖθεν, thence	ἐπέχω, stop, check
ἐκείνος, that	ἐπέρω, insult
ἐκεῖσε, thither	ἐπί (37)
ἐκκαθαίρω, cleanse	ἐπιδακρύω, weep also
ἐκπρώ (α), cross	ἐπιδημῶ (ε), be in town
ἐκπίπτω, fall out, be cast out or banished	ἐπιδιδωμί, contribute
ἐκτός, outside (<i>adv.</i>)	ἐπισκευάζω, prepare
ἐκφέρω, ἐκφορῶ, carry out	ἐπιστολῇ, letter
ἐκών, willing	ἐπίτηδες, on purpose
ἐλαιον, oil	ἐπιτιθῆμι, place upon
ἐλαύνω, ride, drive	ἐπιτιμῶ (α), blame
ἐλευθερία, freedom (48)	ἐπτά, seven
ἐλεύθερος, free	ἐργάζομαι, work
ἐλκω, pull, row.	ἐργαστικός, active, energetic
Ἑλλην, Greek	ἐργον, work
ἐλπίς, ἡ, hope	ἐρέζω, provoke
ἐλπίζω, hope	ἐρέτω, row
ἐμάνον, myself (<i>reflexive</i>)	ἐρία, τό, wool
ἐμβάλλω, put in	ἐρομαι, ask, question
ἐν, in	ἐρπω, creep, go
ἐνδοθεν, (from) within	ἐρωμένος, strong
ἐνδον, in, within	ἐρωτῶ (α), ask
ἐνέχει, <i>imperf. of ἐνέχω</i>	ἐσθίω, eat
ἐνθῶ (α), enjoy one's self in	ἐσθλός, good, honest
ἐνθάδε, here	ἐς νέωτα, next year
ἐνθαλαττεύω, stay on the sea	ἐσορῶ (α), see inside
ἐνθήμενος, <i>aorist part. ἐνθήμευ</i>	ἐταῖρος, companion
ἐνθένδε, hence	ἐτερος, one or other of two
ἐνους, containing wine	ἐτι, still, yet
ἐνόησις, annoyance	ἐτος (<i>gen. ἔτους</i>), τό, year
ἐνταῦθα, here	ἐτυχον, <i>aorist of τυγχάνω</i>
ἐντέθεν, thence	εὖ, well
ἐντίθῆμι, put in	εὐγενής, noble
ἐντός, inside (<i>adv.</i>)	εὐδύς, straightway
εἶ, six	εὐήμερος, with good harbours
ἐξαφνης, suddenly	εὐνοῦς (ὁ, ἡ), friendly
ἔξιστι, it is possible	εὐρίσκα, find, <i>aorist εὕρον</i>
ἐξετάζω, test, examine	εὐφημῶ (ε), (<i>to use words of good omen</i>), be silent
ἐξήκοντα, sixty	εὐχῇ, prayer
ἐξήκοντα, sixty	ἐφάκω, pull away, pull out
ἐξωθεν (from) without	ἐφικνοῦμαι (ε), reach
εἶκεν, it seems	ἐφίστημι, set over
ἐπανέρχομαι, return	ἐχθές, yesterday
ἐπανήλθον, <i>aorist of ἐπανερχομαι</i>	ἐχχω, have (7)
ἐπανήμι, let go back, relax	ἕως, until
ἐπέ, ἐπειδή, since	
ἐπέγω, push on, press	
ἐπεσφύρομαι, come in upon	

ἱεῖω (ε), seek	ἰδῶ, separately
ἱγρόν, yoke	ἰερεῖον, victim
ἱμά, τό, girdle	ἰερεὺς, priest
ἡ (11)	ἱμῦ (36), send
ἡβῶ (α), enjoy one's self	ἱκετεύω, beseech, pray
ἡδῶς, gladly, pleasantly	ἱμάτιον, cloak
ἡδῆ, already	ἱνα, in order that (33)
ἡδύς, sweet	Ἰνδός, Indian
ἡκω, I am come	ἱζός, waist
ἡλιος, sun	ἱον, violet
ἡλθον, <i>aorist of ἐρχομαι</i>	ἱππεύς, horseman
ἡμαρτιον, half-mina	ἱπποδρόμος, race-course
ἡμερα, day	ἱππος, horse
ἡρος, <i>gen. of ἔαρ</i>	ἱσος, equal
ἡτῶ (α), overcome	ἱστημι (35), <i>compounds</i> (36)
ἡχῇ, sound	ἱστίον, sail
ἡλκτα, sea	ἱστός, mast
θαυμάζω, wonder	ἰχθῆς, fish
θαυμάριον, charm	
θεός, ὁ, ἡ, god, goddess	καθαίρω, cleanse
θεράπεινα, maidservant	καθάπερ, like as
θεραπεύω, tend, care for	καθεύδω, sleep
θερμαίνω, warm	καθίζω, sit, set down
θερος, τό, summer, harvest	καθήμι, let down (36)
θεωρία, public show or procession	καθίστημι, place, set up
θεωρικός, <i>see θεωρία</i>	καθορῶ (α), catch sight of
Θήβη, Thebes	καί, and, both, also
θηλάζω, nurse	καίρος, right time, nick of time
θηρ, ὁ, beast	καίω, καύσω, burn
θηρα, hunt	κακός, bad
θηρόν, beast	κακῶς, badly
θηρῶ (ο), hunt	κάλαμος, rod, reed, pipe, pen
θηρς, ὁ, serf	καλός, noble, fine, beautiful
θηγγάνω, touch	καλῶ (ε), call
θλάβω, crush	καλῶς, well
θηγσκω, die	κάλας, ὁ, rope (91)
θηγρός, mortal	κάματος, toil
θηρυβος, noise	κάν = καλ ἐν
θηρῶν, break	κάπτω, bite, snap
θηρέομαι, <i>future of τρέω</i> , run	καρπός, wrist
θηρῶν, <i>future of τρέω</i> , feed	κατά (37)
θρίξ, τρίχες, ἡ, hair	καταβαίνω, come down
θυγατήρ, daughter	καταβάλλω, throw down
θύμον, thyme	καταβόσκω, cause to feed
θύρα, door	καταλαμβάνω, find, catch
θυρίς, ἡ, window	καταλείπω, leave behind
θύω, sacrifice	καταπέτω, flow down
	κατατίθῃμι, lay down
	καταφρονῶ (ε), despise
	κατέβαλον, <i>aorist of καταβάλλω</i>
ἱατρός, physician	κατέχω, restrain

κατηγορῶ (ε), accuse	λανθάνω, escape notice
κατορύπτω, dig down	λάχανον, herb, vegetable
κάτω, below	λεγομενον, saying, proverb
καύσω, <i>future of καίω</i>	λέγω, speak
κέμαι, lie	λειμών (δ), meadow
κελευστής, coxswain	λέπτω, leave
κελεύω, bid	λεπτός, of light weight, fine
κεράτα, yardarm	λευκός, white
κεφαλή, head	λέων, lion
κήπος, garden	λεώς, people
κινδυνεύω, risk	ληκτός, ή, oil flask
κιττός, ivy	ληνός, ή, wine vat
κλαίω, weep	λίθινος, of stone
κλεινός, famous	λίθος, stone
κλές, ή, key	λικμῶ, winnow
κλέπτω, thief	λιμὴν, harbour
κλήμα, τό, tendril, shoot	λίγος, string
κληρονόμος, heir	λόγος, word, speech
κλήω, shut	λοιπός, remaining
κλίμαξ, ή, ladder, stair	λουτρον, bath
κλίση, couch, lounge	λούω, wash
κλώ (α), pluck	λόχημ-η, bush
κοίλος, hollow	λόνγος, withy
κοινός, common (22)	Λυδός, Lydian
κόλπος, bosom; pocket (fold of robe)	λύκος, wolf
κόμαρος, ή, arbutus	λύπη, grief
κόμη, hair	λυπῶ, vex
κόπος, lad	λύχνος, lamp, light
κόρη, girl, maid	λύω, loose
κράνη, din	μά (33, 52)
κρέω, weave	μακρός, long
κρίνω, judge	μάλα, much
κριτής, judge	μαλακός, soft
κρύσταλλος, ice	μάλιστα γε, yes, especially
κτείνω, kill	μάλιστά γε, yes, certainly
κυβερνήτης, helmsman, pilot	μανθάνω, learn
κύκλος, circle	μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, witness
κυβέβον, cup	μαρτύριον, evidence
κυνηγέτης, huntsman	μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, large, great
κυρτοῦμαι (ο), belly out	μεδίστημι, remove
κύων, dog	μεδίαιμα, τό, smile
κωλύω, hinder	μεδιῶ (α), smile
κώμη, village	μειράκιον, boy, lad
κομήτης, villager	μέλει, care for (45, 81)
κώπη, oar	μémentημαι, remember
	μέν (16)
	μετά (37)
λάβρος, strong, powerful, furious	μεταβολή, change
λαγώς, hare (109)	μεταδίδωμι, give, share (36)
λαλώ, talk, chatter	μετέωρος, raised, poised, balanced, high, (<i>of ships</i>) floating
λαμβάνω, take	
λάμπω, shine	

μετοπωρινός, of autumn	οἶ, whither (5)
μέχρι, until, unto	οἶδα, know
μή, not (4)	οἶκαδε, homewards
μηδείς, no one	οἰκέτης, servant
μήτηρ, mother	οἰκήσις, ή, dwelling
μικρός, small	οἰκία, house
μιμητής, imitator	οἰκίδιον, small house
μιμοῦμαι (ε), imitate	οἰκοθεν, from home
μισθός, pay, reward	οἶκον, at home
μίσος, τό, hate, hateful thing	οἰκουρός, keeping indoors
μνᾶ, mina (20)	οἰκτος, pity
μόνος, alone	οἰκῶ (ε), dwell
μουσικός, musical	οἶνος, wine
μύριοι, ten thousand	οἶος, of what kind, as
μυρίοι, countless	οἶός τε, able
μῦθος, foolish	οἶς, sheep
	οἰκῶ, eight
ναί, yes	-όλλυμι, destroy
νάκισσος, narcissus	οἰμύλη, mist
ναῦς, ή, ship	οἶμα, τό, eye
ναύτης, sailor	οἶνυμι, swear
ναυτικός, belonging to a ship or to a seaman	οἶμος, like
νεανίας, youth	οἰμόφωνος, harmonious
νέμω, tend	οἶνομα, τό, name
νέος, young, fresh	οἰνομάζω, name
νεφέλη, cloud	οἰσύνεινος, quick to hunger
νεώς, temple	οἰς, sharp, keen
νήττα, duck	οἰσθεν, whence (5)
νίβει, it snows	οἶτοι, whither (5)
νιφερός, snow	οἶτοις, what kind
νομεύς, herdsman	οἶσος, how great (5)
νομή, pasture	οἶστέ, when (5)
νομίζω, think	οἶπου, where (5)
νοῦς, mind	οἶπαρα, fruit, autumn
νοσῶ (ε), be ill	οἶπες, how (5)
νοτός, ή, moisture	οἶργανον, instrument, tool
νύκτωρ, by night	οἶρός, straight
νύμφη, nymph; bride	οἶμίζω, bring to anchor
νῦν, now	οἶμος, anchorage
νύξ, night	οἶνις, οἶνιθος, ο, ή, bird
	οἶρος, τό, hill
ξαίνω, card (wool)	οἶρτω, dig
ξενίζω, entertain	οἶρχομαι (ε), dance
ξένος guest, stranger	οἶρῶ (α), see (58)
ξηρός, dry	οἶς, who, which
	οἶσος, how great (5)
	οἶσις, who (5)
	οἶστον, bone
	οἶτε, when (5)
	οἶτι, that (27)
	οἶδ, where (5)
	οἶ, οἶκ, οἶχ, not (4)

οὐδέ (20)	περιπεσούσα, <i>aorist part. περιπίπτω</i> , fall around
οὐδέεις, no one	περιπτός, excessive
οὐδέποτε, never	περιφύειν, arched, vaulted
οὐδέπω, then . . . not	περιφέρειν, carry round
οὐκουν, then	Πέρσης, Persian
οὐν, therefore (16)	πέρσι(ν), last year
οὐρανός, sky	πέτρας, hat
οὐριος, favourable	πέτρα, rock
οὐσία, property	πηγή, spring of water
οὐτως, so, thus	πήγνυμι, fix, freeze (<i>trans.</i>)
ὀφθαλμός, eye	πηδῶ (α), leap
ὀφρύς, η, brow	πῆχυσ, forearm
παγίς, η, snare, trap	πίθος, jar
παιανισμός, solemn song, sailor's chanty	πικρός, bitter
παίδεω, instruct	πίνω, drink
παίδων, child	πιστός, believe, trust
παίζω, play	πίτρυς, faithful
παῖς, ὁ, η, child	πίτρυς, pine
πάλαι, in olden time	πλέειν, more
παλαιός, old	πλέκω, weave
πάλιν, back again	πλέω, sail (58)
παντοδαπός, of all kinds, from all sources	πληγή, blow
παρά, (37)	πληγν, except (<i>gen.</i>)
παράδεισος, ὁ, park	πλήρης, full
παράδιδωμι, hand over	πλοῖον, vessel
παρακατατίθωμι, deposit	πλούσιος, rich
παραλαμβάνω, receive, find	πλοῖς, voyage
παραλία, beach	πλούτος, wealth
παραπλέω, sail along	πλουτῶ, be rich
παρασκευάζω, prepare	πνεῦμα, τό, wind, breath
πάρεμι, be present	πόα, grass
παρέχω, provide	πόθεν, whence (5)
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all	ποθεν, from some place (5)
πάσχω, experience, suffer	ποῖ, whither (5)
πατήρ, father	ποι, some whither (5)
πατώ (ε), tread (45)	ποιητής, poet
παύω, check; <i>mitigare</i> , cease	ποιμήν, shepherd
πέδιον, plain	ποτός, what kind (7)
πέδιον, ground	ποιῶ (ε), do
πέθειν, persuade	πόλεμος, war
πεινῶ (α), hunger, starve	πόλις, city
πέμπω, send	πολίτης, citizen
πεντακτύλιος, holding 2½ pints	πολλάκις, often
πέντε, five	πολύς, much
πεντήκοντα, fifty	πονηρία, wickedness
περί (82)	πονιρός, knavish
περιάγω, pull round	πορεύω, transport
περιαιρώ (ε), take away (all round)	πόσος, how great (5)

ποτόν, drink	σπάργανα, τά, swaddling clothes
ποῦ, where (5)	σταφυλή, bunch of grapes
που, somewhere (5), doubtless, I suppose	στῆγη, roof
πούς, ποδός, ὁ, foot	στέρω (ε), deprive
πράγμα, τό, thing; πράγματα ἔχειν, to have trouble; π. παρέχειν, to give trouble	στέφανος (ο), crown
πράττω, πράσσω, do	στήθος, τό, breast
πρέσβυς, old	στρατιγός, general
προβαίνω, go in front	στρατιά, army
προβατον, sheep	στρατιώτης, soldier
πρό (37)	στρατός, army
πρόεμι, go on	στρέφω, twist
πρόστημι, set before	στρογγύλος, round
πρός, to, from (64, 152)	σύ, thou
προσάγορεύω, address	συλλαμβάνω, seize
προσδέε, there is still need of	συμβαδῶ (ε), feel with (52)
πρόσκαρος, at the oars	συμφορά, event, misfortune
προσπέρσω, year before last	σύν, with
προσποιούμαι (ε), pretend	συνάπας, all together (48)
προστίθωμι, put to	σύνεμι, be with
πρώτος, first	συνεχίς, continuous
πταῶ, stumble	σύννοια, be aware, be in a secret with
πυνθάνομαι, ask, learn, ascertain	συντάττωμαι, make bargain
πῦρ, τό, fire	σύντομος, brief
πύργος, tower	συρίζω, συρίττω, whistle
πωλῶ (ε), sell	συνράπτω, stitch together
πῶς, how (5)	συφός, pig-sty
πως, somehow	σφέις, they
ῥάστος, easiest	σφοδρός, strong, violent
ῥέμα, τό, stream	σχέδον, almost
ῥέω, flow	σχῆμα, τό, shape, guise
ρήτωρ, orator	σχολαστικός, scholar, pedant
ρίπτω, throw	σῶμα, τό, body
σαφής, clear	τάλαντον, talent
σβέννυμι, quench (75)	ταμίας, steward, treasurer
σελήνη, moon	ταμείω, be a steward
σηκός, sheepfold	ταπεινός, low, humble
Σιδώνιος, man of Sidon	ταράττω, confuse
σίττω, τά, food	τάττω, arrange, fix
σίτρος, corn	τέ, both (7)
σιτῶ (ε), feed	τέκνω, stretch
σιωπή, silence	τέκνον, child, offspring
σιωπῶ (α), be silent	τέμνω, cut
σκεῦος, τό, utensil, a stick of furniture	τέφρις, η, enjoyment
σκηνή, stage, tent	τέταρτος, fourth
σκληρός, hard	τέχνη, art
σκόδιον, drinking-song	τήμερον to-day
σοφός, wise, skilful	τήτες, this year
	τίθημι (35), <i>compounds</i> (36)
	τίκτω, produce, bring forth
	τιμῶ (α), honour

τίς, who (5)
 τις, some one (5)
 τιτή, nurse
 τοι, indeed (7)
 τοιοῦτος, such
 τομή, cutting
 τοσοῦτος, so much, so large
 τότε, then
 τράγος, he-goat
 τράπεζα, table
 τράχηλος, neck
 τρέφω, feed, rear, keep (*animals*)
 (58)
 τρέχω, run (40)
 τρέψω, ἡ, enjoyment
 τρίβω, rub
 τρίς, thrice
 τρίτος, third
 τριχός, *gen. of θρίξ*
 τροφή, food
 τρύγιτος, vintage
 τρυγῶ (α), pluck fruit, gather vintage
 τρυφή, luxury
 τυγχάνω, happen
 τύπτω, strike (*see Engl. Voc.*)
 τυφλός, blind
 τύχη, fortune
 ὑγιαίνω, be healthy
 ὑγίεια, health
 ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό, water
 ἕτερος, rain
 ἑλακτώ (ε), bark
 ἐπάγομαι, attract
 ἐπανθῶ, begin to flower
 ὑπερβάλλω, surpass, exceed
 ὑπέρ, by
 ὑπόδημα, shoe
 ὑποκροῶ, interrupt
 ὑπόλοιπος, left over
 ὑποφθέγγομαι, utter voice
 ὕς, pig
 ὕστερον, later
 ὕψαμος, bloodshot
 ὕω, rain

φαίνω, bring to light; *passive*, to appear
 φάος, light
 φάρμακον, medicine, drug, remedy
 φάσκω, assert

φάτις, manger
 φαῖλος, mean, contemptible
 φέγω, shine
 φέρω, carry, bear, lead
 φεύγω, flee; be defendant in a law-suit
 φημί, say
 φθάνω, anticipate
 φθέγγομαι, utter sound
 φθείρω, waste, destroy
 φθόνος, hate, envy
 φιλάργυρος, miserly
 φίλος, friend
 φιλοσοφία, philosophy
 φιλό (ε), love
 φόρος, tribute, tax
 φράζω, declare
 φρήν, mind
 φροντίζω, think
 φροντίς, ἡ, care
 φρονῶ (ε), think
 φονιάς, fugitive (56)
 φυή, stature
 φυλλός, ἡ, leafage
 φύσις, nature
 φυτεύω, plant
 φυτὸν, plant
 φύω, bring forth, produce (51)
 φωνή, voice
 φωνῶ (ε), speak

χαίρω, rejoice
 χαλκός, smith
 χάμα, on the ground
 χέμαρος, torrent
 χεῖμαρος, stormy, wintry
 χεῖμων, ὁ, winter, storm
 χεῖρ, ἡ, hand, arm
 χήν, ὁ, ἡ, gander, goose
 χθές, yesterday
 χλῖος, thousand
 χλῖον, ἡ, snow
 χλαίνα, cloak, overall
 χλωρός, green
 χορεία, dance
 χορός, body of dancers or singers
 χρίζω, want
 χρηματισμός, money-making
 χρήσιμος, useful
 χρηστός, honest
 χρόνος, time
 χρυσός, golden

χωρίον, place; farm
 χωρῶ (ε), contain
 ψάμμος, sand
 ψάω, touch
 ψοφῶ (ε), make a noise, bang
 ψυχή, life, soul
 ὠδε, here, thus
 ᾠδή, song
 ὠμος, shoulder
 ὦν, being
 ᾠόν, egg
 ὦρα, season
 ὦς, as, how (5)
 ὦς, to (41)
 ὠσπερ, like, as
 ὠφέλεια, benefit, help
 ὠφελόν, *arist of* ὠφέλω, owe, be fitting or due

buy, αγοράζω, ἀγορεύμαι
by, μὲ (33)

call, καλῶ

calm, γαλήνη: *adj.* ἡσυχᾶος

care, φροντίς

care for, μέλει (45, 81)

carelessness, ἀμέλεια

cary, φέρω, βαστάζω

cart, carriage, ἑμάξα

cave, ἀντρον

cease, παύομαι

certainly, μάλαστὰ γε

chair, δίφρος, ἔδρα

change, μεταβολή

charm, θελκτήριον

chatter, λαλῶ

cheap, ἀξιος

check, παύω

chick, νεοττός

child, παῖς, παιδίον, τέκνον

circle, round, κύκλος

city, πόλις, ἀστὺ

claim, ἀξίω

clear, σαφής

clever, δεινός

cloak, χλαῖνα, ἱμάτιον

cock, ἀλεκτρυόν

coin, ὀβολός

colour, χρώμα

come, ἔκω

common, κοινός

companion, εἰσάρος

confuse, disorder, ταραττω

contain, χωρῶ

corn, σῖτος

couch, κλίνη

courtyard, αὐλή

cowardly, δειλός

coxswain, κελυστήρ

creep, ἔρπω

cross, ἐκπερῶ

crow, ἔδω

crow, κόραξ

crush, θλίβω

cry out, βοῶ

cup, φιάλη, κυμβίον

cut, τέμνω

cutting, τοιμή

dance, ὀρχοῦμαι

dance, band of dancers, χορός

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

able, δυνατός, οἷός τε: δύναμαι

abroad, βέ, ἀποδημιῶ (*οἰκτ.* ἐπιδημιῶ)

accuse, αἰτιῶμαι

accustomed, εἰωθα

acorn, βάλανος

active, ἐργαστικός

address, προσαγορεύω

ago (61)

all, πᾶς, ἅπας

almost, σχεδόν

alone, μόνος

already, ἤδη

also, καί

always, ἀεί, αἰεί

anchor, ἄγκυρα

anchor, ὀρμίζω: lie at anchor, ὀρμῶ

anchorage, ὄρμος

and, καί, δέ

annoyance, ἐνόχλησις: see πᾶγμα

aristocracy, ἀριστοκρατία

arm, βραχίον, χεῖρ

army, στρατιά

arouse, ἐγείρω

arrange, τάττω

art, τέχνη

ascertain, πυνθάνομαι

ask, ἔρωμαι, ἀνέρωμαι, ἐρωτῶ, πυνθά-

ρομαι

autumn, ὁπώρα

aware, βέ, σύννοια (*with dat.*)

back again, πάλιν

bad, κακός

badly, κακῶς

balanced, μετέωρος

banished, βέ, ἐκπίπτω

bare, γυμνός, γυμνῶ

bargain, make, συντάττομαι

bark, ὑλακτῶ

day, ἡμέρα (60)

dear (*of value*), τίμιος

declare, δηλῶ

democracy, δημοκρατία

deprive, στερῶ

despise, καταφρονῶ

destroy, ἀπόλλυμι (85), διαφθείρω

die, ἀποθνήσκω

differ, διαφέρω

difficulty, ἀπορία

dig, ὀρύττω

din, κραυγή

discordant, πλημμελής

disgraceful, αἰσχρὸς

do, ποιῶ, πράττω, δρῶ

doer, θύρα

dog, κύων (81)

double, διπλάσιος, διπλοῦς

doubtless, που

drachma, δραχμή

drink, πίνω: ποτὼν

drive, ἐλαύνω

dry, ξηρὸς

duck, νήττα

dwell, διατῶμαι, οἰκῶ

each, ἕκαστος

each other, ἀλλήλους

ear, οὖς, ὠτός

easy, ῥάδιος

east, ἑσθίω

egg, ᾠόν

either, ἑκάτερος

either...or, ἢ...ἢ, εἴτε...εἴτε

elbow, ὠλένη

enjoy one's self, ἡβῶ

enjoyment, τέρψις

entertain, ξενίζω

envy, φθόνος

equal, ἴσος

especially, μάλιστα

examine, ἐξετάζω

example, for, αὐτίκα

except, πλὴν

excessive, περιττός

experience, πείρα

eye, ὀφθαλμός, ὄμμα

face, πρόσωπον

faithful, πιστός: μεδίστ. πίστις

fall, πίπτω

famous, κλεινός

farm, ἀγρός, ἀγροί, χωρίον : <i>vb.</i> γεωργῶ : <i>subst.</i> γεωργός	ground, πεδόν : <i>on the ground</i> , χάμα
farmer, γεωργός	grove, ἄλσος
fasten, ἀπαρτῶ (81), ἄπτω	grow, βλαστάνω
fear, φοβοῦμαι, δέδοικα	guest, ξένος
feed, τρέφω : feed animals, βόσκω	
feel with, συμπαθῶ	hail, χάλαζα
field, ἀγρός	hair, θρίξ, τριχός
find, εὐρίσκω, παραλαμβάνω	hand, χεῖρ
fine, καλός	handle, λαβή
fine weather, εὐδία, αἰθρία (60)	happen, τυγχάνω
finger, δάκτυλος	harbour, λιμὴν
fisher, ἀλιεύς, ἀλιεύω	hard, σκληρός
flee, φεύγω	hare, λαγώς
floating on water, μετέωρος	harm, βλάβη
flow, ρέω	harmonious, ὁμόφωνος
flower, ἄνθος, ἀνθῶ	harvest, θέρος
flute, αὐλός	hat, πέτασος
food, τροφή, σίτια	hate, μῖσος, φθόνος
foolish, ἀνόητος, μῶρος : ἀνοηταῖνα, ληρῶ	hateful thing, μῖσος
foolishness, ἀβουλία, μωρία	have, ἔχω
foot, ποῖς (71)	head, κεφαλή
for, γάρ (27)	health, υγεία
forbid, ἀπαγορεύω	healthy, βε, υγιαίνω
forehead, μέτωπον	hear, ἀκούω
fortune, τύχη	hearing, ἀκοή
free, ἐλεύθερος	heir, κληρονόμος
freedom, ἐλευθερία	helmsman, κυβερνήτης
freeze, πήγνυμι (<i>trans.</i>)	help, ὠφέλεια
fret, δυσκολαίω	hence, ἐνθενδε (5)
friend, φίλος	herb, λάχανον
friendly, εὖνους : <i>subst.</i> εὖνοια	herd, ἀγέλη
from, ἀπό	herdsman, νομείς, βουκόλος
fruit, ὀπώρα, καρπός	here, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (5)
full, πλήρης	hill, ὄρος
furious (<i>floods, etc.</i>), λάβρος	hither, δεῦρο (5)
furniture, τὰ σκεύη, ἐπίπλα	hollow, αὐλόν : <i>adj.</i> κοῦλος
	home : at home, from home, homewards (22)
garden, κήπος	honest, ἐσθλός, χρηστός
gift, δῶρον	hook, ἀγκιστρών
girdle, ζῶμα, ζώνη	hope, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζω
girl, κόρη, παρθένος	horse, ἵππος
give, δίδωμι	house, οἰκία
gladly, ἡδέως	how, πῶς, ὅπως, ὥς (5)
go, ἔρω, εἶμι, βαδίζω, etc.	how great, πόσος, ὁπόσος, ὅσος (5)
goat, αἰγ : he-goat, τράγος	humble, ταπεινός
god, θεός : goddess, θεός, θεά	hunger, πεινῶ
good, ἀγαθός	hunt, ἀγρο, θήρα, θηρω
grass, πῶα	huntsman, κυνηγέτης
green, χλωρός	husband, ἀνὴρ
grief, λύπη	

ice, κρύσταλλος	loaf, ἄρτος
idle, ἀργός	long, μακρός
idleness, ἀργία	loose, λύω
if, εἰ	love, φιλέω
ill, βε, νοσῶ	low, ταπεινός
imitate, μιμούμαι, <i>subs.</i> μιμητής	luxury, τρυφή
in, ἐν	
indeed, δὴ, τοι, ὅθιεν	maidservant, θεράπινα
indoors, οἰκονόμος, οἰκουρῶ	make, ποῶ
in order that (33)	man, human being, ἀνθρώπος : male, ἀνὴρ : any one, τις
inside, ἐντός (11)	manger, φάτνη
instrument, ὄργανον	market-place, ἀγορά
interrupt, ὑποκορῶ	mast, ἱστός
into, εἰς	meadow, λειμὼν
invisible, ἀφανής	mean, φάθλος
invite, καλῶ	medicine, φάρμακον
ivy, κιστός	meet, ἀπαντῶ
	messenger, ἀγγεῖλος
jar, πίθος	milk, γάλα
judge, δικαστής, κριτής, <i>vb.</i> κρινω	milkpail, γαυλός
just, δίκαιος	mina, μνᾶ (20)
justice, δίκη, δικαιοσύνη	mind, νοῦς, φρήν (82)
	miserable, δούστηνος
key, κλέις	miserly, φιλάργυρος
kind, γένος : of all kinds, παντο- δαπός. <i>Cp.</i> ἀλλοδαπός	misfortune, συμφορά
knee, γόνυ, γό :	mistake, ἀμαρτάνω
know, οἶδα, ἔγνω	moisture, νοτὶς
	money-making, χρηματισμός
lad, μειράκιον	mortal, θνητός
ladder, κλίμαξ	much, μάλα, πολὺς
land, γῆ	musical, μουσικός
lately, ἄρτι	must (new wine), γλεύκος
later, ὕστερον	
laugh, γελῶ	name, ὄνομα, ὀνομάζω
launch, ἀνάγομαι, ἀναγωγή	narcissus, νάρκισσος
lawsuit, δίκη	nature, φύσις
lead, ἄγω	necessary, δεῖ (75), χρεῖ, χρεών
leaf, φύλλον	neck, αὐχὴν, τράχηλος
leafage, φυλλὰς	neglect, ἀμελῶ
leap, πηδῶ	neighbour, γειτῶν
learn, μαρτάνω	net, δίκτυον
leave, λείπω, καταλείπω	next, ἔπειτα
leg, σκέλος, τῶ	night, νύξ : by night, νύκτωρ
lie, κείμαι : tell falsehoods, ψεύδομαι	nightingale, ἀηδών
letter, ἐπιστολή	noble, καλός
life, ψυχή	noise, ψόφος, ψόφω, θόρυβος
lift, βασιτάζω	nonsense, λῆρος
light (<i>of weight</i>), λεπτός	noose, βρόχος
light, φῶς, λύχνος	pose, πός, βινός
like, ὅμοιος	pot, οὔ, οὐκ, οὐχ : μὴ (4)
like as, καθάπερ	now, νῦν

nurse, <i>τίτην</i>	prosperous, <i>αἰστος</i>
nymph, <i>νύμφη</i>	provide, <i>παρέγω</i>
oak, <i>δρὺς</i>	provoke, <i>ἐρεθίζω</i>
oak, <i>κώπη</i>	pull, <i>ἐλκω</i>
often, <i>πολλάκις</i>	pull up, <i>ἀνασπῶ</i>
oil, <i>ἐλαιον</i>	purpose, on, <i>ἐπίτηδες</i>
old, <i>παλαιός</i>	pursue, <i>διώκω</i>
old man, <i>γέρον, πρέσβυς</i>	push on, <i>ἐπείγω</i>
old woman, <i>γραιὺς</i>	put, <i>βάλλω, τίθημι, and compounds</i>
on, <i>ἐπί</i>	quench, <i>σβέννυμι</i>
once, <i>αὐτίκα</i>	racecourse, <i>ἵπποδρόμος</i>
one or other, <i>ἕτερος</i>	raise, <i>αἰρω</i>
other, <i>ἄλλος</i>	reach, arrive, <i>ἐφικνοῦμαι</i>
outside, <i>ἐκτός</i> (11)	reap, <i>ἀμῶ</i>
overcome, <i>ἡττῶ, κρατῶ, νικῶ</i>	rear, <i>τρέφω</i>
park, <i>παράδεισος</i>	receive, <i>δέχομαι, παραλαμβάνω</i>
pasture, <i>νομή, νομός</i>	recognise, <i>γινώσκω</i>
peace, <i>εἰρήνη</i>	red, <i>ἐρυθρός</i>
pen, <i>κάλαμος</i>	reed, <i>κάλαμος</i>
perhaps, <i>τάχα</i>	rejoice, <i>χαίρω</i>
persuade, <i>πειθω</i>	remaining, <i>λοιπός</i>
philosophy, <i>φιλοσοφία</i>	remind, <i>ἀναμνησκω</i>
physician, <i>ιατρός</i>	renown, <i>κλέος</i>
pig, <i>ὄς, σὺς</i>	restrain, <i>κατέγω</i>
pig-sty, <i>συφεός</i>	retire, <i>ἀποχωρῶ</i>
pilot, <i>κυβερνήτης</i>	return, <i>ἐπαυέρχομαι, κατέρχομαι</i>
pine, <i>πίτυς</i>	rich, <i>πλούσιος</i>
pipes, <i>σὺριγές, κάλαμος</i>	ride, <i>ἐλαύνω</i>
pity, <i>οἶκτος, οἰκτιρῶ</i>	ripe, be, <i>ἀκμάζω</i>
place, <i>χωρίον, χώρα</i>	risk, <i>κινδυνεύω</i>
plain, <i>πέδιον</i>	road, <i>ὁδός</i>
plant, <i>φύτον</i>	rock, <i>πέτρα</i>
plant, <i>φυτεύω</i>	rod, <i>κάλαμος</i>
play, <i>παίζω</i>	roof, <i>στέγη</i>
pleasant, <i>ἡδὺς</i>	room, <i>δωμάτιον</i>
plough, <i>ἀρῶ</i>	rope, <i>κάλως</i>
pluck, <i>κλῶ</i> : pluck fruit, <i>τρυγῶ</i>	rose, <i>ρόδον</i>
pocket, <i>κόλπος</i>	round, <i>στρογγύλος</i>
poor, <i>πένυς</i>	row, <i>ἐρέτω, ἐλαύνω</i>
pour, <i>χέω, and compounds</i>	rule, <i>ἀρχω, κρατῶ</i>
practise, <i>ἀσκῶ, sub. ἐπιτήδευμα</i>	run, <i>τρέχω</i> (86), <i>διαθέω</i> (40)
prayer, <i>εὐχή</i>	running, <i>δρόμος</i>
prepare, <i>ἐπι- and παρα-σκευάζω</i>	rush, <i>ἔρτω</i>
prepositions (37, 82)	rustic, <i>ἀγροίκος</i>
present, be, <i>παρεῖμι</i>	sacrifice, <i>θύω</i>
pretend, <i>προσποιούμαι</i>	safe, <i>ἀσφαλής</i>
prime, be in one's, <i>ἀκμάζω</i>	sail, <i>πλέω</i> (40)
produce, bring forth, <i>τίκτω</i>	sail, <i>ιστίον</i>
property, <i>οὐσία</i>	sailor, <i>ναύτης</i>
prosecute, <i>διώκω</i>	sample, <i>δείγμα</i>

sand, <i>ψάμμος</i>	springtime, <i>ἔαρ</i>
say, <i>φημί, λέγω</i>	stage, <i>σκηνή</i>
scholar, <i>σχολαστικός, γραμματικός</i>	stair, <i>κλίμαξ</i>
scratch, <i>ἀμύττω, sub. ἀμυχή</i>	start, <i>κλήω</i>
sea, <i>θάλαττα</i>	stature, <i>φύη</i>
season, <i>ώρα</i>	stone, <i>λίθος</i>
see, <i>βλέπω, ὁρῶ</i>	stool, <i>διφρος</i>
seek, <i>ῥηγῶ</i>	stop, <i>ἐπέχω</i>
seem, <i>δοκῶ</i>	storm, <i>χειμῶν</i>
seems, <i>φαίνεται</i>	stormy, <i>χειμέριος</i>
seize, <i>ἀπαράζω</i>	straight, <i>ὀρθός</i>
sell, <i>πωλῶ, ἀποδίδομαι</i>	straightway, <i>εὐθύς</i>
separately, <i>ἰδίᾳ</i>	stranger, <i>ξένος</i>
servant, <i>οἰκέτης</i>	straw, chaff, <i>ἀχυρον</i>
serve, <i>δουλεύω</i>	stream, <i>πέδμα</i>
shape, <i>σχῆμα</i>	stretch, <i>τένω and compounds</i>
share, <i>μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαμβάνω</i>	strike, <i>τύπτω, τυπτήσω, ἐπάταξα,</i>
sheep, <i>πρόβατον, οἷς</i>	<i>πέπληγχα, ἐπλήγην</i>
sneepfold, <i>σηκός</i>	string, <i>λίβος</i>
shepherd, <i>ποιμήν</i>	strong, violent, <i>ισχυρός, σφοδρός,</i>
shoe, <i>ὕπόδημα</i>	<i>ἐρρωμένος</i>
shore, <i>ἀκτή</i>	such, <i>τοιούτος, τοῖοσδε</i>
short, <i>κλήω</i>	suddenly, <i>ἐξαίφνης</i>
shoulder, <i>ὤμος</i>	suffer, <i>πάσχω</i>
show, procession, <i>θεωρία</i>	summer, <i>θέρους</i>
sickle, <i>δρεπάνη</i>	superior, be, <i>διαφέρω</i>
silence, <i>σιωπή, σιωπῶ, σιωπηλός</i>	supper, <i>δείπνον, τῷ. δείπνῶ</i>
since, <i>ἐπει, ἐπειδή</i>	surpass, <i>ὑπερβάλλω</i>
sincere, <i>ἀδόλος</i>	swear, <i>δμενυμι</i>
sing, <i>ᾄδω</i>	table, <i>τράπεζα</i>
sister, <i>ἀδελφή</i>	take, <i>λαμβάνω</i>
sit, <i>καθίζω, καθίζομαι</i>	talk, <i>λαλῶ</i>
situated, be, <i>διάκειμαι</i> (86)	tax, <i>φόρος, εισφορά</i>
slave, <i>δοῦλος</i>	teach, <i>διδάσκω, παιδεύω</i>
sleep, <i>καθεύδω</i>	teacher, <i>διδάσκαλος</i>
small, <i>μικρός</i>	tend (<i>cattle, etc.</i>), <i>νέμω</i>
smile, <i>μειδῶ, sub. μειδίαμα</i>	tend, <i>θεραπεύω</i>
snare, <i>παγίς</i>	tendril, <i>κλήμα</i>
snow, <i>χιών</i>	tent, <i>σκηνή</i>
soft, <i>μαλακός</i>	terrible, <i>δεινός</i>
so large, so much, <i>τοσούτος</i>	test, <i>ἐξετάζω</i>
soldier, <i>στρατιώτης</i>	than, <i>ἢ</i>
song, <i>ᾠδα, ψῆς</i>	that, <i>ὅτι, ἐκεῖνος</i>
song, chanty, <i>παλαισμός</i>	then, <i>ἄρα, ἔπειτα, τότε, οὐκοῦν</i>
soul, <i>ψυχή</i>	then . . not, <i>οὐκουν</i>
sound, <i>ἤχη</i> : to make sound, <i>φθέγγομαι, φωνῶ</i>	thence, <i>ἐκεῖθεν</i> (5)
sparrow, <i>στροϊθός</i>	there, <i>ἐκεῖ</i> (5)
speak, <i>λέγω, φωνῶ</i>	therefore, <i>οὖν</i> (16)
speech, <i>λόγος</i>	thief, <i>κλέπτης</i>
spindle, <i>ἀτρακτος</i>	thigh, <i>μηρός</i>
spring, <i>πηγή</i>	thing, <i>πράγμα, χρῆμα</i>

think, δοκῶ, νομίζω, οἶμαι	weep, δακρῶ, κλάω (75)
thither, ἐκεῖσε	well, εὖ, καλῶς
throttle, ἀγχώ	well then, εἰέν
thus, οὕτως	well, be, ὑγιαίνω
thyme, θύμον	what kind (7), πόσις, ὅποιος, ὅλος
time, χρόνος : right time, nick of	wheat, πυρρί
time, καιρός (αὐτὸν ἐς καιρὸν)	when, πότε, ὅποτε, ὅτε (5)
to, πρὸς, ὡς, ἐπὶ (41)	whence, πόθεν, ὅθεν, ὅθεν (5)
toil, κάματος	where, ποῦ, οὐ, ὅπου (5)
tool, ὄργανον	whistle, σφυρί, σφυρίτω
to-day, τήμερον	white, λευκός
to-morrow, αὔριον	whither, ποῦ, ὅπου, οἱ (5)
torrent, χείμαρρος	who, τίς, ὅς, ὅστις (5)
touch, ἅπτομαι, θίγγω	wicked, ἄδικος, πονηρός
tower, πύργος	wickedness, πονηρία
tread, πατέω	wife, γυναῖκα
treasurer, ταμίης	wild, ἄγριος
tree, δένδρον	will, γνώμη, βούλησις, διαθήκη
twist, στρέφω	willing, ἑκών, ἄσμενος
ugly, αἰσχρός	willing, be, βουλομαι
unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος	wind, ἀνεμος : west wind, Ζέφυρος :
unjust, ἄδικος	east wind, εὖρος : north wind
useful, χρήσιμος	Βορέας : south wind, νότος
utensil, σκεῦος	window, θύρα
value, ἀξία	wine, οἶνος
vat, ληνός	winnow, λιμῶ
vegetable, λάχανον	winter, χειμῶν
very much, μάλα	wintery, χειμέριος
vessel, πλοῖον	wish, ἐθέλω
vex, λυπῶ	withy, λόγος
victim, ἱερεῖον	witness, μάρτυς
village, κώμη	wolf, λύκος
villager, κωμήτης	woman, γυναῖκα
vine, ἀμπέλος	wonder, θαυμάζω
vintage, τρύγητος, (ἀπο)τρυνῶ	wont, εἰώθα
violent, σφοδρός, βίαιος	word, λόγος
violet, ἰώ	work, ἔργον
voice, φωνή	work, ἐργάζομαι
voyage, πλοῖς	worth, ἀξίος
	wrist, καρπός
	write, γράφω
	wrong, ὀν, ἀδικῶ
waist, ἱεῖς	yardarm, κεράτα
want, χρεῖζω, ἐθέλω	year, ἔτος, ἐνιαυτός
war, πόλεμος	yes, μάλιστα γέ, ναι
warm, θερμαίνω	yesterday, χθές, ἐχθές
wash, λούω (75)	yet, moreover, ἔτι
wealth, πλοῦτος	yoke, ζυγόν
wealthy, be, πλουτέω	young, νέος
weather (60)	
weave, πλέκω	